The Pacific.

First Pure then Peaceable—without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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REV. J. H WARREN, EDITOR.

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THE OLD MAN'S DEATH.

The old man's weary, he's laid him down to rest,
Slowly and heavily beats the pulse beneath the breast,
Tread softly near that chamber door, he sleepeth,
Disturb him not, life from him creepeth.

Rest thee! old man, thou hast toiled well and long;
Toiled faithfully, earnestly, 'mid earth's busiest throng;
Seen many a day and night of joy and sorrow,
'Tis night *now*, *soon* shall dawn thy endless morrow.

Thou hast been a faithful trusty servant of thy Lord,
Rest now in peace, safe pillowed on his word;
Dost thou not feel the tender care he taketh,
It is night *now*, but soon the day breaketh.

Slowly, and still more slowly, draws the old man's breath,
Slowly, and still more slowly—'twill soon melt in death;
Even now, the "golden bowl" is almost broken,
"The silver cord is loosened," life's last token.

'Tis over now—he's gone—his spirit homeward flies,
Up, up it soars, to its bright mansion in the skies;
Burst from the chains that so long hath bound it,
What joy, what glory shall evermore surround it.

The old man's gone, gone to his long, long home;
Weep not for him, 'twas late e'er his hour had come,
He had passed life's bright and happy morning,
Had reached its midnight, 'twas time for another dawning.

And what a radiant morning shines upon him now;
What bright eternal glory crowns his happy brow;
What joy, what gladness never ceasing,
Shall tend him now, with eternity increasing.

Weep for him? weep when his long expected hour had come;
Weep when to him dying was but going home?
He is not dead, he sleepeth, God shall wake him,
He ne'er shall sleep when he shall take him.

He has only gone home, just a little while before,
God soon shall take *thee*, and the grave shall soon restore
Thy loved one, and to thee it shall be given,
To meet him evermore with Christ in Heaven.

How to Kill a Minister.

If you wish to maim or kill your minister, there are several approved methods not cognizable by the judicial tribunals.

1st. It may very cleverly be done without any sharper weapon than the tongue. Talk him to death. Complain loudly that he is a man of very ordinary talents, and that his sermons are neither wise nor eloquent. Humble him thoroughly by letting everybody know that you have a very mean opinion of him, and by letting him know that you never heard such fine sermons as this neighboring minister or that one preaches. This will make him feel, and such feeling, if not relieved now and then by a little encouragement, will be sure to wear upon him. Or you may assail him in other points. His pastoral visits are very unacceptable; he does not pay you sufficient respect; he visits others oftener than he does you; his wife has numerous faults; she does not feel that she is the servant of the people; she dresses too well; or she is always pleading feeble health; or his children are brought up too tenderly, or bookishly; or a hundred other complaints of a similar character. Be sure of it, that when a minister knows that his wife and children are made the continued subjects of gossip, it will wound him like a knife, and if the thrusts are only frequent and severe enough, he will at length sink under them.

2d. It is also an effectual method, to keep your minister on low diet. What has a minister to do with eating and drinking, and why cannot he and his family live on air? Be sure to promise him the lowest possible salary, and as sure not to pay it punctually. Keep his purse empty and you prevent him from being extravagant; and if he runs in debt for food or clothes, raise an outcry that such a practice is neither ministerial nor honest. He may say that he was forced by his necessities, but this is a reflection on you that you do not pay his salary or send him presents, and you are in no humour to be thus charged. Besides, by this method you can render him perpetually anxious, and dispirit him for study or preaching. Then you can have a fine opportunity for complaining that he is idle and not fit for his work. This low diet system will work admirably, and sooner or later will be sure to kill. At any rate you will, by this method, get him under your thumb and thoroughly humble. You can humble the pride of his wife, too, and when you see her wearing the same old clothes, and the children quite ragged, you can say how extravagantly they must have lived, or how mean they are not to appear more decently.

3d. A third method is to pay no regard to your minister's labours. Be worldly, neglect ordinances, regard sermons as you would an old song, show your minister that he is doing no good, and then lay it upon him as a heavy charge that it is all his fault that religion is dying out. This will sting him to the quick, and if he has any feeling at all, he will sink under it.

Under any of these methods, which have all been well tried, you will soon find that a minister's health and spirits will suffer, and when he becomes dyspeptic or consumptive, you can let him know that you do not wish a sick man, and that he must give place to a new candidate for similar treatment.

Perhaps some may say, we do not wish to kill our minister. Well, be it so. We have no particular desire that you should. If you do not, then act in the very contrary method here laid down. Respect, and love, and encourage him. Never find fault unnecessarily. Never make him the object of severe animadversion before others. Pay him with sufficient liberality to keep him free from worldly cares and anxieties. Deal gently with his wife and children, although they may not be quite perfect. He will be grateful for this, for they are the objects of his strongest worldly affection. Above all, pay all respect to his message. It will encourage and stimulate him. He will study more, preach better, and pray more fervently. It will be the life of him, if you will only convince him that you love him for his work's sake, and that he is likely to receive your precious souls for his hire.

On the review of the whole, we prefer that ministers should be permitted to die a natural death, and that congregations should be free from all charge that they had hastened their exit, when an inquisition shall be made into this matter at the last tribunal.—*Presbyterian.*

Greeley's Descent from Artificial to Simple Life.

In his last overland letter, Mr. Greeley remarks:

"I believe I have now descended the ladder of artificial life nearly to its lowest round. If the Cheyennes—thirty of whom stopped the last express down on the route we must traverse, and tried to beg or steal from it—should see fit to capture and strip us, we should of course have further experience in the same line; but for the present the progress I have made during the last fortnight, toward the primitive simplicity of human existence, may be roughly noted thus:

May 12th—Chicago—Chocolate and morning newspapers last seen on the breakfast table.

23d—Leavenworth—Room bells and baths make their last appearance.

24th—Topeka—Beefsteak and washbowls, (other than tin) last visible. Barber ditto.

26th—Manhattan—Potatoes and eggs last recognized among the blessings that "brighten as they take their flight." Chairs ditto.

27th—Junction City—Last visitation of a boot black, with dissolving views of a board bed room. Chairs bid us good bye.

28th—Pipe Creek—Benches for seats at meals have disappeared, giving place to bags and boxes. We (two passengers of a scribbling turn) write our letters in the express wagon that has borne us by day and must supply us lodgings for the night. Thunder and lightning from both south and west give strong promise of a shower before morning. Dubious looks at several hotels in the canvas covering of the wagon. Our trust is in buoyant hearts and India-rubber blankets.—Good night.

H. G."

Genius and Labor.

Alexander Hamilton once said to an intimate friend: "Men give me some credit for genius. All the genius that I have lies just in this: When I have a subject in hand, I study it profoundly. Day and night it is before me. I explore it in all its bearings. My mind becomes pervaded with it. Then the effort which I make is what the people are pleased to call the fruit of genius. It is the fruit of labor and thought."

Mr. Webster once replied to a gentleman who pressed him to speak on a subject of great importance: "The subject interests me deeply, but I have not time. There, sir," pointing to a huge pile of letters on the table, "is a pile of unanswered letters, to which I must reply before the close of the session, (which was then three days off.) I have not time to master the subject so as to do it justice."

"But, Mr. Webster, a few words from you would so much awaken public attention to it."

"If there be so much weight in my words as you represent, it is because I do not allow myself to speak on any subject till I have imbued my mind with it."

Demosthenes was once urged to speak on a great and sudden emergency. "I am not prepared," said he, and obstinately refused.

The law of labor is equally binding on genius and mediocrity.

TAKE A PAPER FOR YOUR WIFE.—An exchange tells a story which contains a good moral for wives, not unworthy of attention:

A subscriber said it had been his intention to call at the office and pay his arrears, and discontinue his paper.

His wife very promptly asked:

"Why do you intend to discontinue the paper?"

"Because," said the husband, "I am so much away from home on business, and have so little time to read, there seem to be little use in taking the paper."

"Yes," replied she, "it may be of little use to you, but it is of great use to me. I remain at home, and if you discontinue the paper I will go straight to town and subscribe for it myself."

The Rising Tide.

When the tide is out, you have noticed as you rambled among the rocks, little pools with little fishes in them. To the shrimp in such a pool his foot depth of salt water is all the ocean for the time being. He has no dealings with his neighbor shrimp in the adjacent pool, though it may be only a few inches of sand that divide them. But when the rising ocean begins to leap over the margin of the lurking place, one pool joins another, their various tenants meet, and by and by, in place of their little patch of standing water, they have the ocean's boundless fields to roam in. When the tide is out—when religion is low—the faithful are to be found insulated, here a few and there a few, in the little standing pools that stud the beach, having no dealings with their neighbors of the adjoining pools, calling them Samaritans, and fancying that their own little communion includes all that are precious in God's sight. They forget for a time that there is a vast and expansive ocean rising—every ripple brings it nearer—a mighty communion—even the communion of saints—which is to engulph all minor considerations, and to enable the fishes of all pools—the christians, the Christ-lovers of all denominations—to come together. When, like a flood, the Spirit flows into the churches, church will join to church, and saint will join to saint, and all will rejoice to find that if their little pools have perished, it is not by the scorching summer's drouth, nor the casting in of earthly rubbish, but by the influx of that boundless sea whose glad waters touch eternity, and in whose ample depths the saints in heaven as well as the saints on earth have room enough to range. Yes, our churches are the standing pools along the beach, with just enough of their peculiar element to keep the few inmates living during the ebb-tide period of the church's history. But they form a very little fellowship—the largest is but little; yet is there steadily flowing in a tide of universal life and love, which as it limps in over the margin of the little pool, will stir its inhabitants with an unwonted vivacity, and then let them loose in the range of the spirit's own communion. Happy church! farthest down upon the strand! nearest the rising ocean's edge! Happy church! whose sectarianism shall be first swept away in this inundation of love and joy; whose communion shall first break forth into that purest and holiest, and yet most comprehensive of all communions—the communion of the Holy Ghost! Would to God that church were mine!—*Rev. James Hamilton, D. D.*

Austrian Abominations in Lombardy.

An English clergyman sends the following letter to the *Daily News*:—"Garibaldi has taken Como from the Austrians, and as an Englishman it is my sincere wish that no Austrian in authority may ever set foot there again. I will tell you what I saw, not a year ago; it will give some idea of one of the many hateful manners in which those abusers of treaties and of power are in the habit of acting towards a persecuted but noble race placed under their friendly protection by the treaties of 1815. I was in a respectable shop at Como last summer, in order to make purchases; there were present the master and three or four other persons serving. An Austrian officer entered. It was the middle of the day. He went straight up to one of the young shopwomen, and openly before us all began taking gross liberties with her person. The girl, who appeared perfectly modest, never looked at him or spoke, but turned away with an expression of unmitigated disgust upon her countenance. This, however, did not cause the man to discontinue his brutal acts, and the master of the shop, not daring to remonstrate, stood by, partaking with the rest in the shame and horror which a frequent habit of bearing injuries cannot subdue in a sensitive, respectable, and high-minded people. It is not without cause that no Italian will meet an Austrian in society, either in Lombardy or Tuscany; and if England, through German influence, should be drawn into this most just war, undertaken, I believe, in behalf of the oppressed, from high and charitable motives, she will be not only a partaker of iniquity, but will seek, I hope unsuccessfully, to become a wanton destroyer of that liberty which she so boastfully, but sometimes hypocritically, professes."

Horse Racing in Algeria.

The races which came off here on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of October, formed an extremely interesting exhibition; it was interesting in several points of view: it brought before us the government stud, composed of about twenty of the most beautiful animals eyes ever feasted on. It collected from far and near innumerable Arab tribes, and finally showed us all that is exciting in the desert mode of warfare.

In these races the government has one object in view—an improvement in the native breed of horse; the encouragement is a handsome premium presented to the winners by the governor's lady.

I was in the Atlas mountains when the news reached me, that the 57th had been fixed on for the *course*, and I wasted no time in returning to town. Had I not been apprised, however, that it was to be something more than its name indicated, I should have been one of the last to give any countenance to it; for horse-racing is such an odious feature of English society, every American should guard against its popularity at home. In fact, railroads and such modes of warfare have entirely superseded the necessity of European raising animals of *great speed*, while those who wish to improve the *beauty* or *strength* of the beast, can do it without any of those painful adjuncts, those disgusting scenes, foolish boastings and the vice, which I have always heard, characterise such exhibitions in Great Britain. The weather was propitious, and as the hour drew nigh when the curtain was to be lifted on the more orderly portion of the drama, one might have fancied that he had gone back to the time of tournaments; for there were thronging the way, all that was brilliant and gorgeous and fanciful, and even grotesque in costume, and all that was dashing, fearless, spirited and graceful in equestrianship: every nation appeared to be represented, both on foot and on horseback, and bright Moorish eyes flashed over the scene from every point of view.

The affair was to take place on a large plain about half a league from the city, bounded on one side by the Sahel hills, now whitened by Arab tents, and on the other by the sea. There, a long, handsome, covered gallery had been erected and decorated with flags, with a large pavilion in the centre for the governor-general and his family, his suite and invited guests; this became a particular point of attraction, not only on account of the distinguished persons presiding, and the beauty of many of the ladies, but the presence of a number of native chiefs and General Yusuf. I was to have been favored with an invitation to a seat here, but owing to the illness of our consul was forced to take a humbler though not less convenient position.

A little before one o'clock the governor-general, with a brilliant staff, arrived and took his place in the *tribune*, before which the *Spahis** were defiling to occupy a position on the extreme right. Soon after, eighteen hundred Arab horsemen were seen moving majestically over the plain, with streaming banners, with barbarous dissonant music, and with crimson and white drapery falling in neglected folds about their gilded trappings: they, too, proceeded to the right.

At the appointed time the government stud appeared in the circle, and so glossy was every one of the charming troop, I hardly dare affirm that he was not covered with satin. Each was led separately by two grooms, who, having long red cords attached to the animal's bridle, were enabled to keep at a distance from him, and thus leave to the spectators an unintercepted view of his elegant proportions, of which he, in every instance, seemed conscious and proud; it was indeed on of the most *recherche* affairs that has ever fallen under my notice.

It may be well here to state, that this stud is made up, principally, of horses brought from Arabia and Syria; one of the number, however, is the splendid creature presented to Napoleon by the Pasha of Egypt, and is a descendant of Mahomet's celebrated mare. Most of these were procured in 1846, when it was discovered that the fine Arab breed was nearly extinct, owing to the wars that for many years had desolated the country, and to the ignorance, carelessness, and indifference to the subject, of a great portion of the native tribes.

After the exhibition of the "stud," a race came off between five European horses, which made the circuit twice, or 9,750 feet. This excited more interest than the subsequent one, as there were engaged in it a fine animal belonging to General Yusuf, which had recently won at Blida, and another that had been the *vainqueur* in 1855; and there was some merriment intermixed it, arising from the fact that the fleetest in the ring was named *El Halouf* (in Arabic, the hog); for when he was in advance, the natives would cry out, *el halouf! el haleuf!* (the hog! the hog!) El Halouf, four years old, was the winner, making the two rounds in 4m. 48s.† Stakes 2,000 francs, given by the emperor.

The second course was also European. Seven horses were engaged, making the circuit only once, or 4,875 feet. It was won by the Arib, three years old, which ran the distance in 2m 3s. Stakes 1,000 francs, given by the town of Algiers.

The subsequent rounds, including those of the two following days, were more attractive to the stranger, since they were, with one exception, made solely by the Arabs. The first of these was the *Course des Aghas*,‡ of which there were three divisions; the second, the *Course des Cavaliers de petites tentes*, in four divisions; the third, the course between the Aghas who had won; the fourth, between the winners of the *petites tentes*. In these trials, in the skill of the riders, in the speed of some favorite *jument*, or in the success of a personal friend, the natives must have felt the deepest interest; but I can say, that of a hundred males in my vicinity, not one lost for a moment his native dignity; the females, however, were more excited and many were the little feet to be seen peeping out under ample trowsers, as their fair owners sprang up on the seats behind me.

The starting of the horses, when the signal was given, was like a flash of light; their stopping, still more astonishing; but the first could be easily accounted for, if one noticed that the rider's spurs consisted of a single spike, nearly six inches in length. When at the height of their speed, there was, as you can fancy, something in their appearance unique and artistic, though in repose it was the reverse. One young man, who won twice for his brother, the *Caid* of the subdivision of Medea, lay low on his horse's neck, so as not to gather the wind; but his light, white *haick* was afloat behind him like a cloud: he made the distance in 1m. 58s.

On the second day there were thirty-six different divisions of Arab tribes—*Courses des Caids et Chefs des tentes.* On the third day there was a grand review of *youssi*,‖ the Arab *fantasias*, and a race in the fields between native and European horses. The distance of this last *course* was 6 1-4 miles—the stakes 2,000—the winner, the Caid of Medea, mentioned above, and the time 13m. 30s. The second prize was also awarded to a mare of Medea—making three prizes carried off by the Arabs of that mountainous district.—*The Crescent and French Crusaders.*

*The Spahis are native cavalry in government pay. They are armed with a short musket which they carry before them—the butt resting on the right thigh.

†It is now said that the same distance was made last year in 6m. 40s.

‡The *Agha* is a sort of civil and judicial chief, who receives a fixed salary from the government. The *Caids* are chosen from the most distinguished of the tribe; see that their men are prepared for service, and commanded in time of war.

‖*Goums* are the body guard of the Caids.

THE STREET OF THE HOURS.

The hours are viewless angels,
And still go gliding by,
And bear each moment's records up
To Him who sits on high.

The poison or the nectar
The heart's deep flower-cups yield;
A sample still they gather swift,
And leave us in the field.

And some fly by on pinions
Of gorgeous gold and blue,
And some fly on with drooping wing,
Of sorrow's darker hue.

And as we spend each minute
That God to us hath given,
The deeds are known before his throne—
The tale is told in heaven.

And we who talk among them,
As one by one departs,
Think not that they are hovering
Forever round our hearts.

Like summer bees that hover
Around the idle flowers,
They gather every act and thought,
These viewless angel hours.

And still they steal the record,
And bear it for away;
This mission flight, by day or night,
No magic power can stay.

So teach me, Heavenly Father,
To spend each flying hour,
That as they go they may not show
My heart a poison flower.

Loneliness of Great Cities.

The vaster the crowd the more solitary the individual, the more lonely the heart. "No one," says a recent writer, "is known in London; it is the realm of the incognito and the anonymous. It is not a place, but a region or a State. There is no such thing as local opinion in the metropolis; mutual personal knowledge there is none; neighborhood, good repute, bad fame, there is none. No house knows the next door. How is a man to show what he is, when he is but a grain of sand out of a mass, without relations to others, without a place, without history, without distinctiveness? Crowds pour along the streets; and although each has their own character written on High, they are one and all the same to men below."

This is true, though of course in a less degree, with every great city, especially to the young and unfriended stranger. All at once he passes from the midst of a friendly neighborhood—where every one knows another, where the eye of every one is on his brother, and where the slightest incident of weal or woe affecting any of its members is the theme of interested convere around each cottage hearth—to an almost absolute solitude. In fact, in those vast wildernesses of streets, and lanes, and noisome courts and alleys, of which the lower parts of our great cities consist, while the worst vices of social life are generated to the utmost, society, in the true sense of the word, can scarcely be said to exist. There are few or no ties of mutual knowledge, common interest, and friendly neighborhood, such as bind the inhabitants of a country side or of a small town together, and which make a parish not a district merely, but a living organized society.—*North British Review.*

Preaching under a Tree on Lebanon.

The Maronites are the most ignorant and bigoted of all the so-called Christian sects in Syria. Like the Roman Catholics, they believe in the Pope; make supplications to the Virgin Mary and the saints; offer prayers for the dead; hang up pictures and crucifixes in their churches; and cling, with great tenacity, to all the long catalogue of popish rites and superstitions.

I was traveling one day on Mt. Lebanon, and entered a large Maronite village called Tannurin. Near the centre of the village I observed several persons under the wide-spreading branches of a large walnut tree. Getting off my horse, and leaving him in charge of a lad, I approached the group and was courteously received. Having seated myself among them, and exchanged with them the customary salutations, I inquired how many families there were in the village; what was there religion; and whether they had any schools. They answered, that they had no schools, and that, in religion, they were Christians. Then they inquired: "What are you?" "I also am a Christian," I replied; "for I believe in Christ, and trust in him alone for salvation." Taking this for my text, I then began to preach to them, on the nature and necessity of true faith in Christ. As I proceeded, my audience rapidly increased, the villagers thronged together, curious to see the stranger who had so suddenly appeared among them.

Treading in the Pope.

Presently one of them, interrupting me, inquired:

"Do you believe in the Pope?"

I replied: "I believe the Pope to be a man, and the head of the papal church."

"But don't you trust in him?"

"No; for seeing he is a man like ourselves, like ourselves he must die. How then can he aid us in the salvation of our souls?"

"But you ought to trust in him, for he stands in the place of Christ."

"Let us consider that point. Whom do you call the first Pope?"

"The Apostle Peter."

"Very well. But Peter said, there is salvation in none but Christ. He declares, that 'there is none other name under Heaven given among men, whereby we must be saved.'—Now if Peter, whom you call the first Pope, declares that I must trust for salvation in Christ alone, and you say I must trust in the Pope, whose word shall I accept, yours or the Apostle Peter's? Whose declaration has the most authority, yours or the Pope's?"

Working of Christ—Trust.

Upon this several who were standing near me, exchanged significant glances; and I overheard them whispering among themselves, "This man is a heretic; we must not hear him;" and immediately a large part of my audience began to withdraw. I begged them not to be displeased, and informed them that I had with me a small musical instrument, which I did not doubt would entertain them. Directing a boy to bring me my saddle-bags, I took out a small accordeon, which I frequently take with me when I am traveling, and use for the purpose of calling people together when I wish to preach to them; just as, in America, we use bells. After playing a few tunes, which had the effect greatly to increase the company around me, I resumed my discourse.

Praying to the Virgin.

Presently one in the crowd asked: "What do you think of the Virgin Mary?"

I replied: "I think she was a very good and pious woman, and went to Heaven."

"Don't you pray to her?"

"No; I pray to God only. When Peter, whom you call the first Pope, was sinking in the sea, did he pray: 'O Virgin Mary, save me?' By no means. He cried, saying: '*Lord*, save me.' Now if the Pope did not pray to the Virgin, why should I?"

"But we should go to the Virgin Mary to intercede for us."

"Yet Jesus Christ says: 'Come unto *me*.' He does not say, go to my mother, or to some one else, but, 'Come unto *me*, all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest.' Now if Christ says I must go to him, and you say I must go to the Virgin Mary, to whose word ought I to give heed, yours or his?—Whom ought I to obey, you or Christ?"

Upon this some of my hearers shook their heads and began to move off, but one or two hymns which I sang, playing also on the accordeon, brought them back; and although one of their priests passed by upon the other side and frowned upon them, yet I was enabled to preach the gospel to them for nearly an hour.

And who shall say that some one of these poor villagers may not yet be brought from darkness into light and life, by the truth he then heard.

J. L. LYONS.

TRIPOLI, Syria. —*Youth's Day Spring.*

To-Morrow.

At a public meeting, a few days since, a minister related a circumstance connected with a young lady of his congregation, which, it seems to us, should be a warning to others. Having heard that this person was dangerly ill, and knowing her not to be prepared for death, he concluded to visit her. He accordingly called at the house, but she positively refused to see him, or any one who would speak upon the subject of religion. Her mother was from home at the time, and he saw none of the family. However, feeling the weight of her soul upon his mind, he determined to return the following day. The mother received him kindly, and said she would speak with her daughter, and, if possible, gain for him an entrance to the chamber of sickness. But no argument prevailed with the invalid, and the disheartened minister was obliged again to leave the house, feeling that one within its walls was fast hastening to the verge of life, and toward an awful precipice, and yet he was not permitted to point her to the Saviour. In the stillness of the night, however, she called her mother to her bedside, and said, "It was kind in Mr. —— to take such an interest in me, and I have scarcely treated him well. *Perhaps* I will see him to-morrow."

"*Perhaps I will see him to-morrow*," repeated the minister, and added, "days and nights have passed since then, but not for a moment have these words left me, nor do I think they will till the day of death; for on the *morrow* those eyes were closed, never more to look on an earthly object."

Would that these dying words might never cease sounding in the ears of those who read this, who are delaying to seek their soul's salvation! Jesus does not say *to-morrow*, but "*to-day* if ye will hear his voice," &c. "*Now* is the accepted time, *now* is the day of salvation." To day, Christ will be your *intercessor*, to-morrow he may be your *judge*. If you call upon Him now, he will show you the way leading to eternal life, and teach you to walk therein. Perhaps some whose eyes glance upon this, may think they do not need repentance, having ever lived moral and respectable lives; but let them remember that the Saviour says, "Give me thy heart," and let them ask themselves if they have done this. To-day, Jesus stands and cries, "Come unto me, all ye ends of the earth, and be ye saved." It may be that *to-morrow* he will say, "Depart from me, ye cursed."—*Watchman and Reflector.*

CHRISTIANITY IN CITIES.—Now, as in past periods, the great battle of Christianity and of the church is in the large towns. Those central seats of human activity and life are the fulcrum by which she would move the world. The leaven that would leaven the whole lump must be planted in the very centre of the mass. Wherever man is, there Christianity, the religion of man, follows, and the cities are preeminently the haunts and the rallying-points of men. They constitute the very backbone and spinal cord of the social system of the world, through which the great, central and central influence that is to tell upon the suppleness and welfare of the race, circulates. Here, then, in this throughout, burning place of conquest, the heavenly Master now utters his voice. Incarnate love still beholds the city and weeps over it; and the commissions caught from His inspiration, which led the steps of the Missionary apostle straight to the Antiochs, the Corinths, and the Romes of the old world, still directs the eyes of the Christian philanthropists to the London, the Manchesters, the Liverpools of the present time. The experience of ages has amply availed to enhance the importance of this principle. If the city has always been the master position in the battle of faith, it is particularly so now.—*Dr. Hamilton.*

Edgar Ney, son of the gallant Marshal, and one of the personal staff of the Emperor Napoleon, was wounded at Magenta, in the arm.

The Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 18, 1859.

ITALY FOR THE ITALIANS.

Hostilities between Napoleon and Francis Joseph have ceased for the present; but the war we do not regard as finally ended. Italy is not at rest; all has not yet been done that must needs be done for the peace and prosperity of that unhappy country. There is a spirit fermenting in the heart of the Confederacy which will break out in its time as surely, if not as fearfully, as the pent up fire of Vesuvius. At the unexpected armistice, and at the more unlooked for peace consummated between the hostile powers, all sorts and kinds of opinions have been freely expressed through the Press and otherwise. Some are bitter, and rail at Napoleon for deserting the cause of Italy—sacrificing the lives of thousands upon thousands for mere eclat; or as a sop to a Frenchman's love of glory. Leaving Napoleon out of sight for a moment, let us take a calm survey of the state of things in Italy. For years Sardinia has been the best governed kingdom in Europe. King Emanuel has proved himself faithful to the Constitution, and the interests of his people. His subjects have religious freedom—all may freely worship God and read and teach the Scriptures. The Waldenses of Piedmont have not only enjoyed peace under him, but most signal favors; he has proved himself their friend, and a sincere guardian of the rights of conscience. This Sardinian monarch became at length to be feared by his neighbors in the Catholic provinces. Papacy could not bear to see or think of religious freedom at its door. Austria gnashed her teeth, while Jesuits, Cardinals, and Pope, were willing to attempt, with Austria's aid, to pluck him down. Parma, Tuscany, Modena, as well as Lombardy and Venice, were kept under by the shaking of the iron rod in the hands of those who drafted, signed and sealed the Concordat of 1855. Naples, under the besotted Bomba, fared no better.

To-day Lombardy is a province of Sardinia; religious and constitutional liberty will prevail there. Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, no longer overawed by Austria, will breathe freer; and the Bibles which have been poured in, together with the Waldensian preachers, who, taking their advantage, have taught with apostolic zeal its blessed and life-giving doctrines, will have a powerful effect in stimulating the masses to assert as their right the privilege to read and hear the word of God. Naples is in strong sympathy with Sardinia. The young King cordially congratulated Emanuel upon the victory of Solferino. An alliance is already spoken of.

The situation of the Pope has never been one of greater anxiety than at present. His temporary Presidency of the Italian Confederacy is by no means the advantage which it seems. Austria, crippled and dishonored, can not help Rome as it has been wont. Napoleon has virtually turned over all his power to his ally, Victor Emanuel. The King of Sardinia, the friend and protector of the Waldenses, is in fact the King of Italy to-day To him all eyes are turned. Napoleon has left the field clear for Italy to rise and choose her king. Austria cannot move a finger to suppress the revolution. The States and the elements are centering around the Piedmontese hero, and at the same time the massacres of Perugia, Ancona, and other cities, under orders from His Holiness, are fanning the flames of discord, wrath, and revolt. To whom does the Pope look now? Thank heaven, neither to Austria nor France. The soldiers of Sardinia, three thousand strong, have gone to Bologna to protect the city. This fact alone augurs every thing for Italy. The former Prime Minister of Sardinia is there also. Emanuel has the field to himself—Napoleon has given it to him; Austria dares not stir a step to check Sardinia or help the Cardinals and the Jesuits—and no prince or king can interfere in Italian Interests but Emanuel; and from the whole previous history of this man, we feel warranted in saying that his interference will not be of that character as to leave a heavier yoke of oppression upon the people. He may quell rebellion, but in such a way as to win for him the crown of Italy The King of Piedmont is an Italian—and in the present state of affairs, he is the man to give Italy to the Italians. Such a result would be result enough for the war—and that it will be, we cannot but declare it inevitable.

To make Italy what Sardinia is to-day—a monarchy favored with a Bible, a free Constitution, and a true King—is worth the victories of Montebello, Magenta, and Solferino.

THE CITIZENS OF PETALUMA

The citizens of Petaluma recently laid the corner-stone of a new Brick School House. Among the articles deposited in the stone, we notice four of a peculiarly suggestive characters, representing ideas. One of them is an embodiment of the "Old Wooden School House." This is a fit symbol of intelligence. It is from these Common Schools scattered all over the country that the masses of our people go forth into the great work of life. Wherever we see an American community, there we see the American Common School. The old wooden school house of Petaluma, is one of the oldest houses in the place; showing that the education of the young was among the very first things attended to by the early settlers. Should they mark their progress by a more imposing monument, they will not forget "the day of small things," but proudly record it in the corner stone of their new and beautiful house.

Second. "Constitution and By-Laws of the Dashaway Association." This not only represents Temperance, without which a people can make no solid and permanent progress in that which constitutes the true greatness of a State, but also a California idea of it. Let it go down to our children. Let them improve upon it and make it even still more efficient in reforming the masses, that really need reforming. Let the children of the Petalama school always feel that the cause of temperance has special claims upon them, and may they never fail to carry out effectually and nobly the principles of that Constitution which honors the corner stone of so great a bulwark of our nation's strength—the Common School.

Third. "Two Overland Mail Envelopes." Progress is the spirit of the age. The opening of the overland routes as postal roads will ever constitute a memorable era in the history not of California alone, but of the Union. The stage coach, printed on our overland envelopes, will soon be succeeded by pictures of locomotives whirling into sight from the deep gorges of the Sierra Nevadas, bearing on its track a population to plough our valleys, work our mines, and develope the resources of a State which must ere long rank among the first of the Empire States of the Nation.

Fourth. A copy of Dr. Anderson's discourses on the Bible in Schools Nothing could have been more appropriate, except the Bible itself. Without this Bible, its morality and religion, its obligation and liberty, what would our land be? All the institutions which build up our peace and honor and power, owe their distinguishing glory to the teachings and influences of the Holy Bible. It is fit therefore that we cherish and guard it—that it be suffered to lie as the chief corner stone of all our future greatness. Our Common Schools without a Bible, may give us intelligence and intellect, but to what purpose? Let the revolutions of France answer. We are all the more glad, that just now, when the use of the Bible in Schools is assailed by others than avowed enemies, that the defense of it, a defense made here on the ground, is so honored and prized as to be sacredly deposited in the foundations of the very schools from which it is sought to be banished. May the day never come when the "Bible in the School" shall cease to be seen or read.

We need *intelligence;* we must keep pace with the great *enterprizes* of the times; we must seek and strive to banish the great curse of intemperance; but we need in addition to, and above all this, the sanctifying influences of the Religion of the Bible—therefore let our schools be always nurseries of intelligence, progress, temperance, and that true morality which has it foundation in the Christianity of the Bible.

PROHIBITION, OR MORE PRISONS.

The *Evening Bulletin* of Aug. 9th, gives the following as a portion of the merchandize, known to be on its way to this port at that date:

Alcohol	895	casks of cases.
Brandy	2343	" "
Gin	14914	" "
Liquors	13848	" "
Whisky	2846	" "
Wines	3652	" "
Total	38498	" "

This includes hogsheads, pipes, barrels, quarter casks, cases, &c. Allowing thirty gallons to each case, we have the enormous quantity of one million one hundred and fifty four thousand nine hundred and forty gallons; all of which is soon to be landed on our wharves, rolled into our warehouses, and there by process of adulteration increased into at least twice the quantity. When all this is done, and this immense tide begins to sweep over the State, their room must be made in our County Jails and State Prison. Another army of criminals will swell the ranks which already fill our numerous prisons, and overflow our penitentiary. Soon the records will come in, to sum up the awful *curse* which is now on its way. Murders, manslaughters, attempts to kill, assaults, larcenies, besides petty crimes without number. But the unwritten record is darker, deeper with woe, than all the showing of court statistics. The tears of widows, the hunger and nakedness of orphans, the darkness and despair of the hard fate of innocent victims, the demoralization of families down to the third and fourth generation, are not matters which come within the jurisdiction of earthly tribunals, although they are the direct consequences which flow from the *legalized* traffic of ardent spirits. In spite of all that the friends of Temperance are doing to stay the evil, and to suppress its horrors, it is evident to us, that the Legislature must soon do one of two things; either give us a prohibitory law, or enlarge and multiply our prisons. Which of these two measures will result to the greatest good of the State, it is not difficult to decide.

IMPORTANT ARRIVAL.—SEWING MACHINES.—Mr. Hayden, the enterprising and gentlemanly agent of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines, has just received a large lot of these invaluable aids to the family, and is ready to fill orders; we cannot say to any amount, because the demand for them is such that he is always getting out of them. Those who apply soon, however, can get them at reduced rates and with all the latest improvements.

GREAT BOOKS.—Mr. Rosser has commenced his Auction Sales of an immense stock of books, on Clay street, near Montgomery. No one in the community need be without books any longer because of high prices, for they can be got there at Rosser's for one's own price. But if any one wishes to suffer imaginable torture, let him spend an evening at Rosser's, and see books knocked down at less than half price, without any money in his miserable wallet to help himself.

LOTTERIES.

The provisions of law on the subject of lotteries are so plain, that seems extraordinary they could have been misconstrued or misunderstood. Section 7 of Article 4 of the Constitution of California is in the following words: "No lottery shall be authorised by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed." This would seem to be sufficiently comprehensive to cover the whole ground. All lotteries are prohibited. If it was the meaning of the clause to prohibit the sale of tickets in lotteries authorised by the State, as some have supposed, a simple prohibition of lotteries would have been sufficient, without prohibiting the sale of lottery tickets. In pursuance of this constitutional provision, the Legislature have passed an act, which will be found in Woods Digest, page 540. The two first sections are as follows:

"SEC. 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to dispose of any money, goods, or personal property, real estate, or other valuables, by lottery, raffle, or any game of chance, or by any drawn numbers represented by tickets or cards, or by throwing of dice, or by any other scheme or means by which an uncertain disposition of said money, goods, personal property, real estate, or other valuables, is sought to be had. It shall also be unlawful for any person or persons to aid in any such scheme before named, in any way whatever, either by printing, circulating, buying or selling, managing or drawing tickets or cards, or chances, in any lottery, raffle, gifts, enterprise, or other unlawful means as above named.

SEC. 2. Any person who shall get up, or aid to any extent, or in any manner in getting up, or who shall sell, or offer for sale, or who shall have in his possession with intent to sell, or offer for sale, or to exchange or negociate, or shall in any wise aid or assist in selling, negotiating, or disposing of any lottery ticket or tickets, or any share or part of any share or chance named or designated in the first section of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, and by fine in any sum not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars.

If the constitutional provision and this law, does not prohibit "circulating, *buying* or *selling*, managing or drawing tickets or cards, or chances, *in any lottery*," &c., then it is difficult to understand what language can. It would seem that nothing more is necessary than to read the law, to arrive at the conclusion that the sale of any lottery tickets in this State is prohibited.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL UNION.—The monthly meeting of the Association of Sabbath Schools, in this city, was held last Monday night in the Congregational Church. A very large attendance was present, and the exercises were of deep interest. We are glad to see the increased attention and devotion to this cause; and yet, the friends of the Union ought not to be satisfied till the largest church in San Francisco shall be found too small for their meetings. We think a few such meetings as last Monday will bring about such a result.

The reports from the different schools showed a large increase of attendance over the reports of the previous month. Among the rest, and by far the most interesting report, was that from the Industrial School. The scholars in that institution are reported as showing much zeal in the study of the Bible. An affecting appeal was made for prayers in their behalf.

The Union was addressed by the Rev. Mr. Holbrook in a strain which not only showed what importance he attached to a work like this, but which also served to increase the feeling of obligation to do this work well and all the time, on the part of those who heard him.

One Sabbath School (the Mission School, on Vallejo street) was received into the Union. In this school, we were told, almost all the nations were represented. Among the rest was a class of eight Chinese children.

THE GERMAN DANCING GIRLS.

Pursuant to a call of leading German citizens of San Francisco, to take into consideration the introduction of "German Dancing Girls" into California, by the proprietors of cellars, dancing saloons, groggeries, &c., not less than five hundred of our German population were present. The meeting was held last Saturday evening at Turnverein Hall, Bush street. Several addresses were made which showed that the purpose to stop this iniquitous mode of gain, was a settled and determined one. A committee appointed for that purpose made a report, which represented the feelings of their countrymen, and embodied a plan of action. The report states, that young children are sent by their "miserable parents" from Germany to California, to perambulate the streets, hired out to unconscionable agents or soul-sellers, and thrown upon the world as vagabonds, deprived of their innocence, and driven from the pale of society. In view of such outrages upon humanity and the honor of their fatherland, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That the German inhabitants here represented, will use every legal remedy in their power, and will exert themselves to the utmost to break up the demoralising practice, and put an end to these immoralities as quick as possible.

Resolved, That we invite the Germans of California, both here and in the cities of the interior, as well as in the mines, to work with us, hand in hand, and to assist us to overthrow this shame against the German nation. That we request the different societies, congregations and communities of whatever nature, to give us their assistance; and especially do we expect that it will be the holy duty of teachers and clergymen to assist us.

Resolved, That the permanent Executive of seven persons be appointed to carry out the object of this meeting, and to call other meetings, if they should deem the same necessary.

Resolved, That all Germans be requested to send the report of the action of the meeting to Germany, and especially to those places from whence the victims of this traffic to enslave are obtained by agents and soul-sellers.

A standing committee was appointed to prosecute the matter before the courts of this city and State, and the Consuls of the Germanic Confederation were requested to confer and with their respective Powers.

The meeting called upon the *press*, ministers, members, officers of Justice, and the ladies of the State to assist them in the work they have inaugurated. They may rest assured of such assistance; for there is scarcely a mining town, camp or village where these "dancing girls" are not seen. The State itself has an interest in the success of the reform. It has commenced in the right quarter, with the right spirit, and by a right, energetic course, it will be speedily consummated.

CHURCHES AND MINISTERS.

The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Marysville, have completed arrangements for the erection of a fine edifice. The work is already commenced and will be pushed vigorously forward, until completed. When finished, it will, it is said, be an ornament to the city.

The PROTESTANT CHURCH in San Andreas is progressing rapidly and will be ready for occupancy by the middle of October.

GRACE CHURCH.—The work on a new and splendid church edifice, for the accommodation of the congregation of which Rev. Mr. Ewer is Rector, has been commenced on the corner of California and Stockton streets. It is to be of the size of St. Mary's Cathedral, and will probably be one of the most imposing edifices of the kind in the city.

HOWARD STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Owing to a failure of the parties, with whom arrangements had been made for the sale of its present site and building, this Church have been obliged to defer building for the present. The religious interest in the weekly prayer meetings of this church is well kept up and continues to be of an exceedingly hopeful character. The power and efficiency of the Church now rests chiefly with the young men who have been gathered into the church from the world during the last eighteen months. To such perhaps it was that John wrote in I John ii, 14.

The CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH in Nevada, have extended a call to Rev. J. A. Reed, of Davenport, Iowa, for many years Home Missionary agent for Iowa. There are many reasons which give us strong encouragement that the call will be accepted.

The PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH in Columbia is being supplied for the present by Rev. Mr. Fairbairn, lately of Sacramento.

The BAPTIST CHURCH in this city under the charge of Rev. D. B. Cheney, we are glad to learn, is constantly receiving additions to its working force, and prospering generally. The Sabbath School has rapidly increased in membership and interest.

THE SEAMEN'S BETHEL.—The prayer meetings at the Home have been of late largely attended, and unusually interesting. Rev. Mr. Rowell has been holding meetings at the Bethel church in addition to the weekly meeting at the Home. Three arose for prayer at one of these meetings, and the presence of eleven pious seamen from the Dashing Wave, recently arrived in port, imparted to the meeting a most animated and delightful spirit. Bro. Rowell has a hard field, and has not yet met that cordial encouragement from all the churches in this city that he expected, and perhaps had a right to expect, but the Lord is blessing his labors and he has much reason to be encouraged. The "sinners above all in Galilee" may yet be found thronging the kingdom, while the more favored classes are left, to stand without.

The NOON PRAYER MEETINGS are still held every day, in the basement of Calvary church. There are occasionally, instances of interest which revive the hearts of those who attend them.

LITERARY NOTICES.

THE MINISTRY OF LOVE. By the author of "Ministering Children," &c.

We have received from Allen & Spier, of the Union Bookstore, a copy of this work. It is a fit sequel to the tale of "Childhood's Ministry." This work is not intended to illustrate the ministry of those who are engaged directly in the moral progress of the earth, but the ministry of active life—personal efforts for the direct good of those around us and with us. It is one of those books which cannot be read without pleasure and profit. It paints an unselfish life.

THE CRESCENT AND FRENCH CRUSADERS. By G. L. Ditson, author of "Circassian" "The Para Papers on France, Egypt and Ethiopia."

This work is for sale at Allen & Spier's Bookstore, 148 Clay street. It is a full and most readable account of Algeria—its climate, soil, productions, tribes, commerce, government and the soldiery. It is one of the most entertaining books we have lately read, and gives more information respecting that strange country than any other work we have seen, and in such a simple and lively manner as to make one remember almost all he reads.

THE WORKS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, with the new Biography, by Lord Macauley, 2 vols., containing the Lives of the Poets, &c.

The mere mention of Johnson's name as author of any book in the English language is sufficient guarantee of its worth. "In massive force of understanding, multifarious knowledge and moral intrepidity, no writer of the eighteenth century surpassed him." His "Lives of the Poets" created great sensation in the literary circles of his times, especially his fierce assaults on the political life and writings of Milton; but our stubborn hero retracted not a jot of his prejudice. In many things he has sacrificed the true scholar and critic to the animosities of the Tory. His works will, nevertheless, maintain a leading rank now as they did when first written. Published by Derby & Jackson, New York, and sold by H. H. Bancroft & Co., San Francisco.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible] Glad Tidings [illegible] Daily Prayer Meeting [illegible] at Monrovia [illegible] Conversion [illegible] Prayer [illegible] Conversion [illegible] Tuesday [illegible] Prayer, N. Y.—Another [illegible] Prayer—Good News from Ireland—20,000 in Prayer Meeting.

I am writing on the very morning of the sailing of the California steamer. Do you ask what is the present state of the Fulton street Daily Prayer meeting? I answer, never was it more interesting than at this very time. To prove to you this, and to your readers, let me state some of the facts of the meeting yesterday. A man stood up with a letter in his hand. He proved to be a clergyman. By the last steamer I have received glad tidings from afar. It ought to be told here for the glory of the riches of God's grace, that at Monrovia, in Africa, a daily prayer meeting is held, in which Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists are united. This meeting is conducted in the same way as the Fulton street prayer meeting, with this exception. A portion of the time is occupied in reading accounts of answers to prayer in the Fulton street prayer meetings, drawn from one of the books published here, giving facts and narratives, and also from the religious papers published here every week. It is a profitable part of the meeting. The exercises have been greatly blessed, and at the last advices seventy-seven had been hopefully converted in answer to prayer, in this Monrovia prayer meeting.

As soon as the narrator sat down, an Old School Presbyterian arose to pray, and oh! such a prayer; such thanks and gratitude for the good news from Africa; that neglected, unprayed for land; such earnest supplications that all Ethiopia might stretch out her hands unto God; such prayer that in Africa, where Christian churches once flourished, churches of Christ might again be planted; perhaps you never heard a prayer more fervent; tears were in all eyes as those fervent appeals went up to the throne of grace.

As soon as prayer was concluded, prayer was asked for a young lady, by a gentleman standing in the doorway unable to get any farther, holding in his hand a request written by the young lady herself and received but a few moments before starting for the meeting. In his hand he held a letter addressed to himself, imploring him to beg for prayers in her behalf and urging strong reasons why Christians should pray for her. She was using her own arguments. Oh! how the hearts of all were touched by them. This was a highly gifted, highly educated young lady, known to many present, an authoress, a fine writer, who had been hitherto under the dominion of a boundless ambition for a name and fame; now she was burthened and overwhelmed with a sense of sin and was mainly anxious to know how a poor sinner like her would be saved.

This case was followed and remembered in earnest, fervent prayer. She was carried right to Christ, for the interposition of his power and mercy.

Then a man arose and said, "I have been a hard case; I have been one of the fighting characters of this city; last Friday I hope I became a Christian; last Saturday I went to work for Jesus; I gathered up eight poor, rough, neglected boys, last Sunday I had them together in a Sunday School and I was appointed their teacher, I told the Superintendent I was not fit to teach them; he told me the Great Teacher would make me fit, so I took the class in charge. To-day I am here, a poor sinner saved by grace, to ask you to pray for me, and for those eight boys." "How many are there?" said the leader of the meeting. "Eight, sir," he answered. The leader arose and said: "Here is a man, converted, as he hopes on Friday, gets up his class of street boys on Saturday, instructs them in the Sunday school on Sunday, and on Monday he is here in this Fulton street prayer meeting, asking us to pray that the Lord will bring all these eight boys into the fold of the Good Shepherd." The leader's voice trembled with deep emotion, and he could hardly speak as he inquired, "Will some brother pray?" In an instant a man arose to pray. He said he knew this man. He had known him as one of the dangerous men of the city. He knew every one of the eight boys. They were very bad boys. Then he prayed earnestly for all—the newly converted man, the boys, that all might be saved and come one and all to Christ. It was now a time of weeping all over the room.

Then a man from Calcutta arose and said that in his city, the whole city was supplied with water from one fountain, by water bearers, who were known by a peculiar name. They run very swiftly over the city to distribute the water to the inhabitants. So said he we are water bearers to the great city of New York. We come here at 12 o'clock M., and we get our vessels full, and our business is to go out and run very swiftly and carry the water of eternal life to the perishing—for many thousands are actually perishing for lack of it. We have an inexhaustible supply. We can plunge our pitchers in and draw up, and bear them away, and distribute, and come again, and the fountain is always full, though millions are drawing all at once, for the tens of millions who are perishing with spiritual thirst. Come, my brethren, let us run very swiftly till to-morrow noon, and then come again for a new supply.

A sea-faring man, a captain or mate of a vessel, said he wanted to say a few words. He had just returned from a voyage round the Horn. One year ago," he said, "I stood up in this meeting and asked you to pray for me, and the ship in which I sailed." He told us of the prayer meetings in San Francisco. He said we were remembered there, and he hoped we would pray for the prayer meeting. He then named many brethren there, who felt a deep interest in these daily prayer meetings. He said on his ship there had been prayer meetings and some conversions. Then followed prayer, in which our dear brethren on the Pacific coast were not forgotten.

Such is a rapid and very imperfect sketch of our prayer meeting in Fulton street, under a hot sun, in a hot day in July.

We have every prospect of a glorious revival of religion this coming season. When the exodus ceases, and the people return again, we expect that all our lecture rooms will be crowded, where our daily prayer meetings are held. The faith and hope of these men and women of prayer does not languish in the least. B.

NEW YORK, July 20th, 1859.

P. S. I cannot send this letter off without adding a few words. Your delegate from the San Francisco Christian Association of Young Men, who is in our noon prayer meeting this morning, along with several other delegates from various Young Men's Christian Association, who had been to their first all Convention in Troy, N. Y. This young man requested prayer for your city and for all California, that God would open the windows of Heaven, and pour down the rain of his grace upon all in that great and growing State. The appeal was an earnest one. "Nothing," he said, "was so much needed for California as the influences of the Holy Spirit."

The President of the late Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association was in the prayer meeting of this morning, and made some very interesting statements in regard to the character and doings of the Convention. He said they had delegates from New Brunswick and Canada, and from nearly every State in the Union. They had representatives from probably every denomination in the country, and yet their meeting had been conducted in the utmost harmony: and no one could have divined the existence of denominational differences from any thing that appeared.

Another fact of this meeting deserves to be mentioned. A gentleman said that he arose to request that thanks be returned for the conversion of a Southern man, whose case had been more than once been made a subject of prayer. Now the news has come that he is converted, and on last Sabbath was to be received to the communion of the Protestant Episcopal Church, by one of the bishops of that church in the South. It is worthy of remark that the requests for prayer came through the office of the New York *Observer*, and now the request for thanksgiving came through the same.

The good news from Ireland surpasses anything on record. It was stated in the meeting of to-day that it was supposed that at a prayer meeting, held in one of the public gardens in Belfast, more than 20,000 people were assembled. This was an open air meeting, and equally devotional in spirit as it was great in numbers.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

BRETHREN OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Another year of our existence as an organization, with its advantages improved and neglected, its joys and its sorrows, has been numbered with the things that were; and it becomes my duty to present to you a general report of our transactions since the time you generously called upon me to act as your presiding officer. We have had much reason to feel thankful to the great Giver of all blessings that the angel of death has not, so far at least as I have been able to learn, visited our Association. We all remain in the vigor of our manhood, prepared to battle in the service of our divine master. And we have great cause for gratitude, on account of the harmony and the prosperity which have characterized our body during the past year, as well as for the cheering hopes which are afforded by the contemplation of our future prospects.

The experience of the two years preceding the commencement of the terms of office which is about to close, demonstrated clearly the necessity for a change of our rooms to a more convenient locality. Accordingly, one of the first steps taken by this Board of Managers, was the selection and fitting up of the present rooms on Washington-street, and the removal thither of the library and the effects of the Association. Being centrally located, easy of access, well lighted, well ventilated, and conveniently and neatly arranged, they are admirably adapted to our wants, and I believe give universal satisfaction. They have been a place of general resort for young men desirous of availing themselves of the excellent social and reading facilities which they afford. The number of visitors has far exceeded that of any previous year. The number of names on the register is about 13,000, and the librarian informs me it is safe to estimate that fully one half of those visiting the rooms omit to record their names.

The reading-room has been liberally supplied with the leading religious and secular newspapers, magazines, and other periodicals from all parts of the Union, as well as some of those from the old world. For furnishing these papers gratuitously, we are greatly indebted to the publishers of the *Alta California, Daily Times, San Francisco Herald, National, Evening Bulletin, Telegram, Pacific, California Christian Advocate, Pacific Methodist, Weekly Gleaner, California Farmer, Golden Era, Sierra Citizen, San Andreas Independent, Hutching's California Magazine, Culturist, Hesperian,* and *Pacific Medical Journal.* We are also under obligations to the conductors of the press of San Francisco for gratuitous notices of lectures and other meetings of the Association.

As a pleasant place of resort, and a grand social re-union, the brilliant and successful Floral Festival, held at Musical Hall in May last, for the benefit of the Association, has perhaps never been surpassed, if equalled, on this coast. The beautiful arches, richly adorned pyramids, shaded grottoes, cosy arbors and graceful festoons, with wreaths, mottoes, emblems, and a profusion of flowers, such as California, only, can furnish, combined to form a scene, which, with the splendid tableaux, the sweet strains of voice, vocal and instrumental music, and last, though not least, the pleasing smiles of the fairest of the fair, will, no doubt, long be remembered by many, as a bright spot by the wayside of life's journey, around which the affections love to linger, and, perhaps, by some as the place where first they met those whose hearts now beat in unison with their own. On no former occasion had there been so favorable an opportunity for witnessing and enjoying the social features of our institution. All seemed to unite in recognizing each other as members of one common brotherhood, regardless of sectarian differences, denominational distinctions or social position, and to be actuated in their conduct by the sentiments of "Love," "Friendship," "Fidelity," "Charity," and the other appropriate mottoes which designated the various divisions of the hall; and I venture to assert that no member, as he read the inscription over all "The Young Men's Christian Association," regretted that he was enlisted under so noble a banner. To the ladies who so kindly and efficiently united in decorating the hall with Flora's choicest gifts, in distributing Pomona's richest treasures, and in contributing so much to the social enjoyment of the occasion; to the members of the Press, who, without charge, generously gave publicity to the enterprise; to the florists and other citizens of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, and San José, who gratuitously furnished most of the flowers required; and to others who in various ways contributed their aid, I take pleasure in again tendering the heartfelt thanks of the Association, and, I presume, I may safely say of the public at large, too [illegible]

By the last report, it appears that one year ago there were of active members 99; associate members, 16; life members, 25; honorary members, 6. During the past there have been added, of active members, 40; associate members, 46; life members, 11; making, in all, an addition of 106.

The monthly meetings have, generally, been

well attended; an active interest in the affairs of the society has been manifested, and the essays have often been the subject of animated and instructive friendly discussion.

There have been read, by members of the Association, ten essays, which, as literary productions, and as evidences of systematic habits of thought, were highly creditable to their respective authors.

John Archbald, subject—Nature a Lesson Book—a translation from the German; H. P. Carlton—Enthusiasm; E. D. Sawyer—The Sabbath; H. J. Wells—The Threefold Nature of Man; John Reynolds—Duties and Responsibilities of Young Men; John B. Jarbo—Prohibitive Legislation; E. W. Playter—Thought; M. A. Lynde—Temperance; H. L. Chamberlain—The Age of Miracles.

After mature consideration, the managers came to the conclusion that they could accomplish more good, better advance the cause of Christ, promote a spirit of religious inquiry, disseminate knowledge, and exercise a moral influence among the young men of San Francisco, by throwing wide open the doors of the lecture room, and making it free to all. Accordingly, arrangements were made with a number of the most eminent lecturers in the State, who kindly favored us with a course, as follows: Rev. V. D. Collins, subject—Sketches of Travel from Buenos Ayres to Chili *via* Paraguay, the Pampas, and the Andes; Rev. Dr. Peck—The Coming Age; Hon. S. B. Bell—Oratory; Hon. Nathaniel Porter—The Duties of Young Men to Society and their Government; Rev. Dr. Anderson—"The Constitution; Rev. E. S. Lacy—The Position and Resources of Young Men.

Owing to absence from the city, I had not the pleasure of attending more than two lectures of the course; but, judging from what I have read in regard to them, and from the unanimous approval of those who had the satisfaction of listening to them all, I have no hesitation in endorsing the opinion of the chairman of the lecture committee, now your President elect, who says that each lecture was delivered with an ability worthy of the high literary attainments of the lecturer; and we have no hesitation in saying that we confidently believe it to have been the best course ever delivered in this city.

We feel under obligation to the several gentlemen who generously gave us their services for the benefit of the public.

It is one aim of the Association to regularly furnish for the citizens at large, courses of lectures, of a high literary and moral character; and in making our lectures free, in imitation of an association which has many objects in common with us—I allude with pleasure to the Mechanics Institute—we have found that it is more blessed to give than to receive; for an appreciative public have since manifested a disposition to give us additional facilities for extending our influence.

The Saturday evening prayer meetings have been well attended—indeed often crowded—and a highly encouraging religious interest has been manifested.

The daily union prayer meetings, which for several months were held at the rooms, have been removed to Calvary Church, on account of greater facilities.

All demands upon the Association for aid in case of sickness, have been promptly attended to, and pecuniary assistance has been rendered when required. We have no beneficial fund, but the wants of our sick and destitute members have been freely supplied.

Although we have a valuable library of sixteen hundred volumes, the addition of several standard works and recent publications is highly desirable. Among other voluntary contributions to our library, we are indebted to Robert Lindsey for a present of forty-nine volumes. With the improved state of our finances, resulting from the increase of our membership during the past pear, we will doubtless be able to greatly increase the efficiency of this department of our institution, and by a little individual effort large voluntary contributions may be secured.

A Building Fund has been established by the Association, in which there is now $1,200, and it is hoped that the sum will soon increase to such an extent as to render the erection of a building practicable—thus relieving it of the burden of rent, and affording additional facilities for carrying out the benevolent designs of the organization.

Our correspondence and exchanges show a most gratifying increase in the number and influence of Associations, not only in our own country but throughout the world. The whole number in the United States and Canada, of the existence of which we have learned, is 175; and there are, doubtless, many of whose organization we have not been informed. At the last meeting of the Confederation, held in May last, at Troy, New York, our Association was represented by L. P. Fisher, who has always taken an active interest in its advancement. He has promised us liberal additions to our library and reading rooms from the Atlantic States. The efficient workings of our system have been most strikingly exhibited in the cities of New Orleans and Philadelphia. In the former, the Young Men's Christian Association, during the prevalence of the yellow fever, sustained two hospitals; gave their personal aid to 2,100 sufferers, at an expense of $25,000, and, in the language of the report, "some of the members fell before the common enemy, battling manfully at their post of duty." During the six months immediately preceding November, 1858, the time of closing their last report, the Association of Philadelphia had been instrumental in accomplishing a wonderful work. I have not time to speak at length of their splendidly furnished reading rooms and valuable library and the many other results of an energetic devotion to the cause of literature, art and science, with their great social advantages that contribute so much to the establishment of a pure, ennobling Christian civilization; nor can I dwell upon the encouragement with which they have met in their efforts to erect for themselves an edifice suited to their wants, the graceful proportions of which shall stand as a lasting monument of their devotion to the noble service in which they are engaged. They had, during this time, established and successfully conducted prayer meetings at the engine houses of twenty-six fire companies, as well as at eight other places at many of which devotional meetings were held daily. At the engine houses no less than one thousand firemen and others sometimes met to join in the praise of the living God, and the meetings were all sustained with much energy and spirit. Devotional meetings were also established in the adjacent towns by delegations from this Association, and, in addition to all this, large tents were erected in different parts of the city, where, on some instances, five thousand persons, of all classes and conditions in life, assembled to listen to the precious truths of the gospel; and wonderful were the manifestations of the power of the Holy Spirit in the conversion of souls.—A[illegible] 500 [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] of Philadelphia. Let us strive to imitate these truly Christian examples, by doing all in our power to relieve the distressed, to improve the intellectual, the moral and the social condition of our fellow men, and to convey the Gospel to every creature.

To secure these ends we invite the cooperation of all who desire the extension of evangelical religion, and approve of our plans.—We ask no one to abandon his denominational preferences, or abate, in the least, his efforts in connection with the Church to which he may belong. We ask but little of your time or your substance, but we want your sympathy and your counsel in promoting the spiritual, mental and social condition of young men, and in securing the attainment of a grand spiritual, Christian union, in which sectarian differences shall be secondary to the practical, essential, vital elements of Christianity. To those who are not professors of religion, we say, come and unite with us as associate members. You may not wholly endorse all that we believe; but we can have many objects in common, and, in the advantages which our library and reading room afford, you will find more than an adequate compensation for the expenditure of the trifling sum of three dollars per annum, which will constitute the entire charge upon you. To all, whether members or not, we extend a cordial invitation to resort to our rooms at pleasure.

Brethren of the Association, we have, by God's blessings, been instrumental in doing at least something in carrying out the ends of our organization, but much, very much yet remains to be accomplished. We need a habitation and a name, we must have a building of our own, we require a city missionary system similar to that adopted at the East, indeed we are almost entirely without the means required for carrying on, actively and efficiently, the work of aggression against vice and immorality. But with the facilities we do possess let us, in union and harmony, by divine grace act well our part in the great and truly glorious cause in which we are employed; let us at all times be true to the teaching of God and the dictates of humanity; let us make ourselves worthy of the respect, the confidence, appreciation and support of the wise and good of whatever name, and the means for securing a home for our Association, extending its influence and doing good to our fellow men with Heaven's richest blessings will be ours.

JAMES A. BANKS, President.

DEATH OF CAPT. SEYMOUR.—Capt. Samuel Seymour, the well-known commander of the New World, died at his residence in this city on Friday of last week. Tuesday, the week previous to his death, he was attacked with pleurisy, which terminated with erysipelas in the head. As a token of the esteem in which he was held, as soon as his death was known, the various flags of the shipping and public buildings were displayed at half-mast.

In his death, the community mourns the loss of a valuable citizen; those who knew him best, an honored friend; and his family left in the deepest sorrow.

His funeral was held at the Howard Street Church, and was largely attended.

MOUNTAIN ASSOCIATION.—This body met Aug. 2d, at Grass Valley. Rev. W. C. Pond, of Downieville, was chosen Moderator. Rev. B. N. Seymour, of Camptonville, was received as a member. Preaching services were held three evenings, in connection with the meeting. These were pleasant and profitable to those who attended. Various topics were discussed; among them one which may be suggestively named to others. The Association voted to recommend to the churches regular charitable contributions. To have four a year, for example: for the A. B. C. F. M., the A. H. M. S., and such other causes as may be thought best. Such occasions will naturally call out special sermons. In trying to help ourselves, there is danger of putting off *too long* the practice of making systematic efforts for general charitable purposes. Churches grow strong by benevolence. SCRIBE.

MINING ITEMS.

RICH DIGGINGS DISCOVERED ON THE SACRAMENTO RIVER.—We have been informed that rich diggings have recently been discovered on the Sacramento River, about ten miles above this place, by land, in the big bend, opposite the mouth of Inks' Creek. The reports, in our opinion, are entirely reliable. We do not wish to get up an excitement unless the facts of the case justify it. It is our intention to visit the mines to-day, and will give a correct account of our observations.—*Red Bluff Beacon.*

MERCED MINING COMPANY.—The quartz now being taken out of the vein of the Merced Mining Company yields on an average about $40 per ton.

OLD '49.—Gold has been discovered in the streets of Placerville. Some parties engaged in digging a cistern, on Wednesday last, found some rich soil. Four pans full yielded $34. The lead runs under the Orleans Hotel.

THE RIVER CLAIMS.—As far as we know of the river claims, they are far in advance towards a working condition of their usual stage at this time of the season. The Golden Channel is in a fair way to be opened as early as the 10th of September; perhaps sooner. All the flume timbers are laid and planking has been commenced. Mr. Lytle is confident of "getting in" by the 1st of next month.

The Union Bar flume, under the supervision of O. M. Evans, Esq., is finished, and mining will commence in the bed of the river in a few days, if it has not already begun.

Messrs. Faulkner & Hart are pushing the Bagdad Bar Claim ahead with their wanted energy. They will have the river drained at an early day.—*Butte Record.*

RICH CLEAN UP.—The Union Tunnel Company, on Douglas Hill, cleaned up near one hundred and *forty ounces* last week. The dirt was drifted and piped ready for sluicing, by the labor of fifteen hands, in six days. This claim is now paying the largest kind of profits with great regularity.

WASHINGTON RANCH.—This new mining camp has acquired quite a degree of importance. Nearly one hundred miners are now actively engaged there. The claims, we learn, are uniformly good. Some of them are classed with the best paying ground in the county, and all are worked at a trifling expense.

RICH DISCOVERY.—The Mariposa *Gazette* says: [illegible] struck a "pocket" in a quartz lead not far from this place, from which they took in one day quartz and gold that will yield nearly, if not quite, thirty thousand dollars.

QUARTZ IN TUOLUMNE.—The mill of Brooks & Co., at Whiskey Hill, after three and one half days' run, cleaned up ninety-eight and a half ounces.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Since our last issue, we have received more important news. Hostilities have ceased and peace, such as it is, reigns once more in Europe.

The Overland Mail

which arrived last Friday brought us the intelligence that an armistice had been agreed upon by Napoleon and Francis Joseph, to continue till the 15th of August. It was confidently expected, however, that the war would be actively renewed. All sorts of accounts were afloat respecting the cause of the armistice, which seemed very strange to all. But all attempts to sound the depths of "Napoleonic ideas" were set to rest by the

Arrival of the Golden Gate

Saturday night, August 13th, which brought the unexpected news of peace.

LONDON, July 13.—The following is a copy of the peace dispatch sent by Napoleon to Eugenie, dated Vallegio, July 11th:

A treaty of peace has been signed between the Emperor of Austria and Napoleon, on the following basis: The Italian confederacy to be under the honorary Presidency of the Pope. The Emperor of Austria concedes his rights in Lombardy to the Emperor of the French, who transfers them to the King of Sardinia.

The Emperor of Austria preserves Venice, but she will form an intregal part of the Italian Confederacy. (Signed) NAPOLEON.

PARIS, July 13.—The Paris *Moniteur* says that the great neutral powers exchanged communications with the belligerents, offering mediation, but were unsuccessful until the French fleet were about commencing operations against Venice, and a conflict before Verona was imminent, when Napoleon, finding the Emperor of Austria willing, concluded the armistice.

The Emperors had an interview at Villafranca on the 11th inst.

Opinions About It.

The London *News* says that the hopes and expectations of Italy have been deceived, and that history will call Napoleon to account for making a war upon false pretence, and then signing a weak and selfish peace, that leaves Austria impregnably fortified in the heart of Northern Italy, and commits Central Italy to the patronage of the Pope.

The London *Post* contends that the Pope is deprived of all substance, but keeps the shadow of supremacy.

The London *Times* says that France has spent fifty million pounds and lost fifty thousand men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese master, and establish the Pope in temporary dignity—even beyond his imagination.

LONDON, July 14.—It is reported that Kossuth would propose for a monarchial government for Hungary.

ATTEMPTED REVOLT IN NAPLES—THE POPE BURNED IN EFFIGY.—A telegraph from Milan states that the massacre at Perugia had created intense excitement in that city, and on the 2d of July the Pope, Cardinal Antonelli and Col. Smith, the latter of whom commanded the Swiss troops at the massacre, were burned in effigy on the plaza d'armee.

It is reported that 3,000 Sardinian soldiers have repaired to Bologna, to protect that city from insurrection, and support the provisional Government.

Mazzino d'Azeglio, former Prime Minister of Sardinia, has gone to Bologna.

The young King of Naples, upon the receipt of the news of the battle of Salferino, and the victory of the Allies, sent a messenger to the camp of the Allied army, to congratulate the Emperor Napoleon and King Victor Emanuel upon their good fortune.

It is rumored that an Envoy Extraordinary would be sent from Turin to the King of Naples, to endeavor to propose to him an alliance with the Sardinian Government.

LONDON, July 9.—Letters from Rome and Florence state that the excitement in the Papal States still continues, in consequence of the massacres at Perugia, Ancona, and other cities.

Investigations have been ordered as to the origin of the popular movements.

It appears that terrible cruelties are inflicted upon the Mazzinians in the revolted districts, under pretext of an order from His Holiness, Pius IX.

Intelligence from Stockholm confirms the death of King Oscar at that place.

STATE NEWS.

It is reported that the schooner Queen of the Isles is soon to be dispatched from San Francisco to Mazatlan with arms and munitions of war for Pasquiera. Two Paixhan guns, recently sent from the Atlantic, will be included in the shipment.

DEL NORTE.—The taxable property of Del Norte county foots up, for the current year, $682,393, being an increase of $176,000 over last year's valuation.

STATE LIBRARY.—The State Library, last week, received a valuable acquisition of books from the East, including all the late standard works, etc., amounting in the aggregate, in pecuniary value, to about $3,000.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.—The Red Bluff *Beacon* informs us that the Vermont Mills were burned to the ground last Sunday afternoon or night. A few days before two men started on horseback up the road to the same place. In a short time one of the horses returned, without a rider, with several arrows in him. The greatest excitement and alarm prevails throughout the valley in the neighborhood of the mountains, for fear the Indians will make one terrible foray and destroy men, women and children, and burn the houses, ranches and grain.

VOLUNTEER COMPANY.—Gen. Kibbe, who is now at Red Bluff, has made a call for a volunteer company, to be composed of eighty men, to chastise the Indians on Antelope and Deer creeks.

SUPPORT THEIR SCHOOL.—The citizens of Hawkinsville school district recently contributed $275, the amount necessary to free their school house from debt.—*Yreka Union.*

The citizens of Plumas county are about forming an Agricultural, Mechanical and Mining Association.

The steamer Senator brought to San Francisco one hundred and fifteen ounces of gold dust from the Gila mines.

BREAKING OF A RESERVOIR AT GEORGETOWN.—On the morning of the 10th, at about 8 o'clock, the large Reservoir of the Pilot and Rock Creek Canal caved in, and a great body of water rushed down Empire Canon, carrying everything before it. We are happy to learn that no lives were lost. The miners in the canon were warned in time of its approach, and secured their tools before it reached them.

A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.—The citizens of the Northern portion of El Dorado and the Southern portion of Placer counties, are making arrangements for constructing a wagon road across the Middle Fork of the American River, at or near Ford's Bar; and from Georgetown via Bottle Hill to Todd's Valley, thereby making the connection complete from Stockton to Downieville.

The skeleton found in Scott Valley is discovered to be that of Mr. Carr, who came from Salmon River with $1,800, and was murdered by [illegible].

MAIL SERVICE.—The mail service between Shasta and Trinity is to be reduced from tri-weekly to semi-weekly. These reductions are being made throughout the whole State, says the Trinity *Journal*, because of an insufficient appropriation last winter to provide for their transportation.

U. S. TROOPS FOR HONEY LAKE VALLEY.—A company of troops have been ordered from Fort Crook to Honey Lake Valley, as a protection to settlers, they having requested [illegible].

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Merrick A. Turney, while engaged in [illegible] at Sierra Valley, on the 16th ult., was instantly killed, by the falling of a heavy lever used in pressing. Mr. Turney was formerly from Maine, but has resided in this county for several years.—*Sierra Citizen*

MORE EMIGRANTS.—A wagon with three men—emigrants from Missouri—arrived at Murphy's on the 5th instant via the Big Trees. They report a large emigration and a great number of cattle on the way. Mr. Hobbs, of Missouri, has three thousand head now on route for California via Honey Lake. Mr. Bryson's train, also from Missouri, will be at Murphys in one or two days with three hundred head of horned cattle and about thirty mules and horses. They also report that the Mormons are rapidly leaving Salt Lake for different parts of the country. They traveled partly in company with a train of about one hundred wagons containing Mormon families, bound for the southern part of the State, via the Big Trees.

OPERATIONS OF THE MINT.—Last week, 11,894 ounces of gold bullion were deposited, and $200,000 in gold pieces coined. During the same time, 15,590 ounces of silver bullion were received, and $15,000 in half dollars coined.

VALLECITO IN ASHES.—The town of Vallecito was entirely consumed by fire, one night last week, between the hours of seven and eight. The fire originated in the grocery store of a Frenchman, in this wise: The Frenchman was drawing brandy out of the cask in the back part of his store, when the light, which he grasped in one hand, ignited the liquor. The flames ran into the cask, bursting it. The merchant was instantly killed, and in thirty five minutes Vallecito was in ashes.

Death of Judge Spofford.—We have the melancholy duty of chronicling the death of Enoch W. Spofford, Esq., which occurred in this town, on Monday morning last, August 8th, after an illness of one week. Judge Spofford was born in Boxboro, Ms., in 1796.—*Nevada National.*

As Long as there is Life there is Hope.

MESSRS. O. R. BAKER & CO.—Gents:—For the benefit of the public, and especially those who are suffering with diseased lungs, or are subject to coughs and colds, I wish to add my testimony to that of many others, touching the efficiency of DR. HALL'S BALSAM. Last winter I was attacked with a cough, which was very shortly after followed by PAINS IN MY BREAST AND SIDES, and SHORTNESS OF BREATH. I resorted to various remedies, and to what I deemed the best medical advice, but notwithstanding all that, I continued daily to decline, until I was pronounced entirely PAST RECOVERY. DEATH BY SUFFOCATION SEEMED VERY NEAR TO ME, as it was with the utmost difficulty that I could breathe. Just in this stage of my disease, my husband heard of DR. HALL'S BALSAM and its great EFFICACY, and procured a bottle at once. I commenced its use immediately, and within TWENTY-FOUR HOURS therefrom, I expectorated LARGE MASSES OF PHLEGM AND MATTER, which gave me great relief. I continued the use of it as directed, and am now able to say that I am restored to health.

For further reference call on me at my residence, on Betts street, south side, two doors east of Lynn.

Cincinnati, April 6, 1852. MRS. S. A. MURPHY.

The above is only one of many hundred certificates handed us daily, by our respectable citizens, that have been restored to health by the timely use of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS which is a CERTAIN CURE for all the various Diseases of the Lungs. For Sale by PARK & WHITE,

Agents for the Pacific Coast,
132 Washington street, San Francisco,

And by the Principal Druggists. au11-3m

Dr. Baker's Pain Panacea.

My Pain Panacea is composed entirely of healing gums, and vegetable oils and barks. It is perfectly safe for the most delicate to use. I can most sincerely say, that I have never known any, however delicate, to be injured by it in the least. I will continue to ask the afflicted, who have not used it, to try it for the following diseases. If they are not satisfied with its healing properties, the money will be cheerfully refunded by the agent where the medicine is for sale.

If you have Pain in the Stomach or Bowels, try a dose of Pain Panacea internally, bathe externally over the parts affected and you will at once restore the proper action, and relieve the pain.

If you have a Burn, keep the parts covered with cotton wet with Pain Panacea. This will, in a few minutes, draw out the fire, and cure the pain.

If you have a Bruise or Wound, bathe it well with the Pain Panacea four times a day. It will relieve the pain, and take out all the poison, and heal the wound in a short time.

If you are suffering from Neuralgic or Rheumatic Pains, apply the Pain Panacea freely, and take a dose of it internally, morning, noon and night; it will not only cure the pain, but will remove the cause of the disease.

If you have the Dyspepsia, and your food distresses your stomach after eating, take a dose of Pain Panacea after each meal.

If you have a Cankered or Sore Mouth or Throat, apply the Pain Panacea to the affected parts, and gargle the mouth or throat three or four times a day.

[illegible] a few doses of Pain Panacea, and they will soon be restored. If you have a painful swelling, bathe the parts freely, and you will soon relieve the pain, and the swelling will be reduced. If you have a severe tooth-ache, apply the Pain Panacea on a piece of cotton, and bathe the gum at the same time; it will stop the pain instantly.

If you have been Bitten by a Spider, or any any other insect, or stung by Bees, take fine salt, mix it with the Pain Panacea, and apply to the parts.

If you have a Pain in the Breast, Side, Back, or Kidneys, bathe the parts affected morning and night; at the same time take a dose of the Panacea internally.

If a mother has a Caked Breast, apply the Pain Panacea as hot as it can be borne.

If you feel Chilly, or Cold, as though you were going to have a fever, take a dose of Panacea.

If you have a Wound, Cut, or Galls on your Horse, apply the Pain Panacea; it will take out all the inflammation, and heal the sore in a short time.

Sold by all the principal druggists, and by

PARK & WHITE, Agents,
au11-3m 132 Washington St., San Francisco.

NEWELL'S COUGH SYRUP.

I have but little to say in relation to the merits of this Syrup. For the last twenty-five or thirty years I have known it as a valurble remedy for all pulmonary complaints, and for the past ten years have possessed the original recipe for its manufacture. IT WILL CURE the most violent Cold or long seated Cough; and in cases of Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs, I have ever found it an agreeable and effectual remedy.

It is not my intention to leave my legitimate business to turn a maker or a vender of what is generally, and often most erroneously, called a "quack medicine;" but KNOWING that I possess a valuable recipe, I am desirous that the public should avail themselves of its advantages. Many of my personal friends and more immediate acquaintances have already done so, and could I not refer to them, under the full assurance they would most cheerfully endorse all that I have said, or may hereafter say, in relation to the merits of this Syrup, *the article would not now be offered for sale.*

Try it in any case of a Cough or a Cold, the Asthma, the Whooping Cough, a Sore Throat, the Dysentery, or any affection of the throat or lungs. CONSUMPTION not excluded, and I am sure of your favorable testimony to add to that of all those who have already done so.

PRICE $1 00 per bottle. Forwarded by Freeman & Co.'s Express to any part of the State for $1 50 per bottle.

Wm. Newell

70 Merchant Street, San Francisco. au18

BOARD AND LODGING AGAIN REDUCED AT THE WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

The extensive enlargement of this house being completed, there is an abundance of room to accommodate all.

Board and Lodging, best single rooms, per week	$8 00
Board and Lodging, good accommodations	7 00
Board Reduced to	$5 00 per week.
Board Reduced to	$1 00 per day.
Lodging	[illegible] per night.
Lodging, best single rooms	$4 00 per week.

[illegible] run FREE to carry passengers to and from the boats.

This house has always been conducted as a temperance house thereby obtaining quiet and good order to all its patrons.

BUMMERS NOT EMPLOYED.

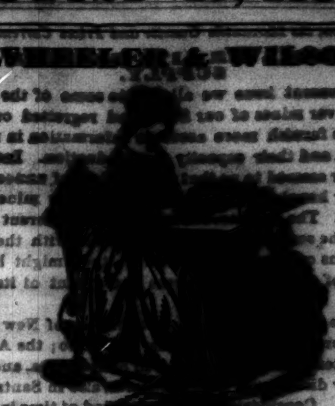
But instead of this great ANNOYANCE to the traveling public, a liberal list of Extras will be furnished to the patrons of the house, which no other like establishment can [illegible].

R. B. WOODWARD,
Proprietor,
[illegible] Sansome street.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.—The annual examination of this Institution will [illegible] will be an Exhibition, on which occasion the diplomas of graduation will be delivered to six young ladies, who have, in a satisfactory manner, completed the course of studies [illegible] are cordially invited [illegible]. au11-3t

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, BENICIA.—The eighth annual [illegible] of this Institution will commence on the 1st of October next, and continue ten months. For further particulars, apply to au11-3m MARY ATKINS, Principal.

WHEELER & WILSON'S



FIRST PREMIUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINES!

AT REDUCED RATES!

THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS were awarded these Machines at the following Fairs in 1858:

Missouri State Fair,	Illinois State Fair,
Mississippi State Fair,	New York State Fair,
New Jersey State Fair,	Maryland State Fair,
Virginia State Fair,	Wisconsin State Fair,
Michigan State Fair,	Pennsylvania State Fair,
Kentucky State Fair,	Indiana State Fair,

CALIFORNIA STATE FAIR,

Chicago Fair,	St. Louis Fair,
Richmond Fair,	Baltimore Fair,

San Francisco Mechanics' Fair.

au11tf

BOOKS! BOOKS!!

ROMAN'S BOOK AUCTION,

JUST OPENED.

Salesroom on Clay street, above Montgomory.

THE UNDERSIGNED WOULD TAKE this method to inform the public, and the many lovers of literature and good books throughout the State, that he has just arrived with a large and well selected stock of Standard and Miscellaneous works, selected with especial reference for this market, and that he will be constantly receiving additions to the extensive assortment already on hand. For sale at Wholesale, Retail and Auction.

au11-tf ANTHONY ROMAN.

LIGHT FOR THE MILLION!

HALL'S PATENT KEROSENE OR COAL OIL BURNER,

Will give the light of six candles at an expense of only one and a half cents per hour. The Kerosene is NOT COMBUSTIBLE, and will NOT EXPLODE under any circumstances.

Being solely and purely an extract from bituminous coal, it gives the most brilliant, and at the same time the cheapest light in the world. The people of California need no longer subject themselves to the danger which the use of camphene and fluid constantly exposes them, as a cheaper and better light is obtained in the Kerosene Oil.

☞ The undersigned wish to say to the citizens of the State, DISTINCTLY, that there is NO "HUMBUG" in this matter, and for the purpose of demonstrating this fact, we will set a Lamp in any one's room who may wish to try it, and let them burn it at our expense any reasonable length of time, after which we will remove it unless they desire to keep it. Please send us your order, and we will put our proposition in execution.

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aug4 3m

$2000 PER YEAR! HONORABLE BUSINESS! Agents wanted, local or travelling, in every Town and County in the Union, to engage in the sale of New Articles, (Patent,) of utility, beauty and novelty, demanded in every family, office, store and manufactory, affording large profits and [illegible]. No humbug, or medicine, and no charge for patent right. Books of description, terms, references and notices mailed on application, with three cent stamp, to

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SANFORD'S HEALTH RESTORING LOZENGES, bring the Stomach back to its healthy state, from derangements caused by long and excessive use, and removes forever all desire for

TOBACCO.

☞ Try them, as hundreds have, and be benefitted! Sent by mail, post paid, to any part of the country, on receipt of 50 cents for small package, or $1 for large do.

SANFORD'S CORN PLASTERS,

A sure eradicator, without pain of Corn, Bunions, or other excrescences. Sent on receipt of $1.

A liberal discount to Druggists or Dealers.

Address DR. S. J. SANFORD,
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COME ON BOYS, COME.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,

176 CLAY STREET, 176

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

AN ENTIRE NEW ASSORTMENT OF the latest New York styles of Custom-made Clothing, consisting of

COATS, PANTS, VESTS,
UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS,
CRAVATS, NECK TIES

And everything appertaining to a Gentleman's Wardrobe to which we call the attention of our friends and the public generally.

We have also received by recent arrivals some new and desirable patterns of

BOY'S CLOTHING,

Embracing every variety of Material, Style and Fashion Made expressly for us by our house in New York, to which we would call the particular attention of the Ladies.

LOCKWOOD & HENDRIE,
142 & 144 Broadway, New York.
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176 Clay street, San Francisco.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES.

AT REDUCED RATES.

The character of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines is too well established to admit of any controversy in regard to their merits. They have received the commendations of all the papers in the country, and received the FIRST PREMIUM at all the fairs in 1858, OVER ALL OTHERS. The Scientific American says—"It is very durable, simple, not easily put out of order."

WHEELER & WILSON'S stitch is alike on both sides of the fabric sewed, and

WILL NOT RIP OR RAVEL.

Every kind of sewing can be done on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. [illegible] for wide and narrow hems, with each machine. All machines warranted. Send for circulars.

E. C. HAYDEN, Agent,
Office, Montgomery Street, cor. Sacramento.

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[illegible]

FURNISH [illegible] HOTELS AND FAMILIES.

[illegible]

Also, in connection with the above, a

House Brokerage and Real Estate Agency.

Attend to renting houses, stores, leasing land, &c.

BILLS COLLECTED, [illegible]

[illegible]

IN THE MUSICAL [illegible]

ja2-tf SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO PANAMA,

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

AT ASPINWALL WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE [illegible] FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE STEAMSHIP

SONORA,

[illegible], Commander,

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails, Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA,

On Saturday, August 20th, 1859,

At 9 o'clock, A. M. precisely.

The Panama Railroad Company [illegible] Tickets, if desired by [illegible].

Treasure for shipment will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, midnight,

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19th.

No merchandise freight will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of

AUGUST 19th.

And a written order must be presented at the Company's office for its shipment.

For freight or passage, apply to

FORBES & BABCOCK, Agents,
Corner Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

TO NEW ORLEANS VIA TEHUANTEPEC.

Passengers will be furnished tickets to the anchorage at Ventosa, on application at the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s office, cor. Sacramento and Leidesdorff streets.

a16 FORBES & BABCOCK.

AGRICULTURAL STORE.

J. D. ARTHUR..........W. D. ARTHUR.

J. D. ARTHUR & SON,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

WASHINGTON STREET, NEAR DAVIS.

HAVE RECEIVED BY LATE arrivals from the East, and will continue to receive, a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF

AGRICULTURAL GOODS,

Among which are the following, which will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.

Reapers and Combined Machines,

OF ALL THE VARIOUS STYLES:

The Celebrated New York Reaper, cutting from 6 to 7½ feet swath.

Burrill's, Manny's, Ketchum's, Atkins', and all the various styles.

PITT'S THRASHERS,

HALL'S THRASHERS,

ETC..........ETC..........ETC.

The subscribers having purchased and made arrangements for a full supply of Agricultural Implements in New York and Boston, they will be

In Constant Receipt of Fresh Goods,

well adapted to this market, by clipper ships arriving during the season, which they can afford and

WILL SELL ON AS FAVORABLE TERMS,

As any similar establishment on the Pacific Coast.

☞ Farmers and dealers will find it to their interest to call and see the subscribers at their Agricultural Warehouse.

JOHN D. ARTHUR & SON,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Washington Street,
my5-3m] between Front and Davis, San Francisco.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.,

BANKERS,

100 Montgomery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

SIGHT DRAFTS

ON

BANK OF COMMERCE,

BOSTON.

SIGHT AND TIME BILLS

ON

AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK

NEW YORK.

Available in the principal Cities of the Union and the Canadas.

One-half per cent. per month interest allowed on our Certificates of Deposit, payable at five days' notice.

Parties desiring to bring funds to California can do so to advantage by depositing to our credit with the American Exchange Bank, New York, for which a Certificate will be given for their credit with us in San Francisco. We will pay the same on presentation, together with the two per cent. premium.

MARK BRUMAGIM & CO.

NOISY CARRIER'S

SAN FRANCISCO, May [illegible]

GENTLEMEN:—We offer you the following inducements, to close us out:

		REG. PRICE.
Best quality White and Blue Laid or Wove Letter Paper, per quire	25 cts.	50
Best quality Note Paper, all this size[illegible], per quire	[illegible]	[illegible]
Best quality French Carmine Ink, per bottle	[illegible]	[illegible]
" David's Red Ink	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Arnold's [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Writing Fluid, qts	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " pints	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Copying Ink, qts	1 00	[illegible]
Other sizes in proportion.		
Faber's Pencils, per dozen	50	75
Portfolio [illegible] Tipped	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prepared Gum, with Cap, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " small	[illegible]	50
Wafers, per dozen boxes	[illegible]	1 00
80 lbs Blotting-Board, per sheet	10	25
Stamps, Type, and Ink, for clothing, per name	75	1 50
Payson's Indelible Ink, per bottle	[illegible]	37½
Gold Pens, at Discount of 33⅓ per ct. from regular prices.		
Novels, at one-half New York Market Prices.		

☞ *All our other Goods in about the same Proportion.*

We are in a Wooden Building, and contrary to our expectation are unable to effect Insurance, even for a short time, therefore feel the necessity of changing our Goods into Cash, before they are changed into Ashes.

AUCTION SALES,

Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evenings,

AT HALF PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

ml2 3m. CHARLES P. KIMBALL.

NEW AND STANDARD BOOKS.

ANNUAL of Scientific Discovery for 1859;
Year Book of Facts (London,) for 1859;
[illegible]
Wilson's Conquest of Mexico;
Tremaine and his Friends, by the author of [illegible];
Ambrose [illegible];
The Pillar of Fire;
The [illegible], by the author of [illegible];
The Power of Prayer, by Prime;
Spurgeon's Gems;
Olshausen's Commentaries on New Testament;
[illegible]
Annals of the American Pulpit;
[illegible]
Bushnell on the New Life;
Wayland on Salvation by Christ;
Wayland's Sermons to the Churches;
The Higher Christian Life, by Boardman;
[illegible] Beecher's [illegible];
The Saint's Inheritance, by Guthrie;
The [illegible];
Blodget's Climatology of the United States;
[illegible]
Carlyle's Frederick the Great;
[illegible]
Plattner and Muspratt on the Blowpipe;
Bourne on the Steam Engine.

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS.

From the American Sunday School Union; American Tract Society [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME [illegible]

[illegible]

FRENCH [illegible]

[illegible]

N. B.—Shipping, Restaurants and Hotels, supplied at the shortest notice, at wholesale prices. [ja27

YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT.

Our Dog Hector.

When I was a child, my father had a fine large dog, which he called Hector, of whom we were all very fond. He used to watch us children at play, as if he had the care of us; and if we were in any trouble, would try, in the most affectionate manner, to comfort us. Sometimes he would let us ride on his back, as if he were a pony, and he was almost as large as one. But his great usefulness was as a watch-dog, particularly at night. We lived in the country, and had no neighbors very near, and we had a large orchard of valuable fruit. Some of it was at quite a distance from the house. One day, as two wicked men were passing near, they saw a large pear tree filled with most luscious and tempting fruit. One of the men said to the other,

"Come, Jim, let's have some of that nice fruit, the 'old fellow' has more than his share; and he won't miss it."

"No," said Jim, "I am afraid of that great furious dog they have here; he would tear us all to pieces if he should see us."

"Well, then," said the other, "let's come to-night."

So they waited until it was quite dark, and they could see no light, nor any movement about the house. Then they crept very quietly up to the tree, for they knew exactly where to find it. They climb the tree, and were out on the branches, and were hurriedly filling their pockets and baskets with the delicious fruit, when they became aware that their enemy—the enemy of all thieves and robbers, but the friend of all good persons and children—the furious dog, Hector, was directly below the tree. He had come as quietly as they; he knew that it was his duty to guard his master's property when he slept and he did it faithfully, but he did not make any fuss about it; so he only made a low growl when he came under the tree, as if he had said, "Now I have caught you," and then he lay down under the tree.—After the men had taken what fruit they could carry, and hoping that the dog was asleep, they prepared to come down. But Hector knew what they were about, and was ready to put his teeth into their feet and legs, as soon as they were within his reach. They knew that he felt very savage though he did not make much noise. Then they went back up into the tree, and waited until he was quiet. Then they climbed out to the end of the branches on the other side of the tree, hoping to get down there; but almost before they knew it, he was again directly below them and they thought that they might as well jump into a lion's mouth, as to put themselves within the reach of this furious animal. And there he kept those two men up in the tree all night; at the same time he was careful not to make much noise.

Now, what do my young friends think the poor brute wished to keep so quiet for? I will tell you. He did not wish to disturb unnecessarily the slumbers of his master's family, so he waited until it was time for his master to be up in the morning; then he began to bark as loud as possible. So, when the master heard him he said,

"I must go down into the orchard before I eat my breakfast, and see what is the trouble."

When he came to the tree the men called to him, and said:

"If sir, you will take away your dog, we will never come to steal fruit again."

Then they told him how the dog had kept them up in the tree all night long. So the master patted the dog, and told him that he was a good faithful friend; and Hector was very happy. Then he told the men to come down, and give him the fruit they had gathered, and never come there again. He said no more for he thought they had been sufficiently punished and frightened, and that there was no danger of their trying to steal his fruit again. I do not think that those men ever forgot that night in the pear tree.

The Rope Maker's Boy.

It was one of the first days of spring, when a lady who had been watching by the sick bed of her mother for some weeks, went out to take a little exercise and enjoy the fresh air. After walking some distance she came to a rope-walk. She was familiar with the place and entered. At one end of the building she saw a little boy turning a large wheel; she thought it too laborious for such a child, and as she came nearer she spoke to him.

"Who sent you to this place?" she asked.

"Nobody—I came of myself."

"Does your father know you are here?"

"I have no father."

"Are you paid for your labor?"

"Yes; I get ninepence a day."

"Do you like this work?"

"Well enough; but if I did not, I should do it that I might get the money for my mother."

"How long do you work in the day?"

"From nine till eleven in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon."

"How old are you?"

"Almost nine."

"Do you ever get tired of turning this great wheel?"

"Yes, sometimes."

"And what do you do then?"

"*Take the other hand!*"

The lady gave him a piece of money.

"Is this for my mother?" he asked, looking pleased.

"No, it is for yourself."

"Thank you, ma'am," the boy said, and the lady bade him farewell.

She went home strengthened in her devotional duty, and instructed in true practical philosophy by the words and example of a little child. The next time, she said to herself, that duty seems hard to me, I will remember the child and take the other hand.

A HEROINE.—Near the village of Ems, in the Grisons, in Switzerland, a great deal of courage and patriotism was shown, during the French war, by a young girl of only twenty-one years of age. The Grison troops were retreating through the village, before the enemy, and had scarcely time to leave it ere the artillerymen, with some of the lighter pieces of cannon came into the streets. Without a moment of fear, Hanne-Maria Buhler seized the reins of the horses drawing the first piece of cannon, and, with a blow of a club, dashed him senseless to the ground; then serving the second in like manner, she made a short speech to her trembling townsmen, called back the flying soldiers, [illegible] the cannon before the body of the French army could come up, and [illegible] back the enemy. You little girls, who are afraid to go up stairs in the dark, could you ever be so brave as Hanne-Maria?—*Merry's Museum.*

From the Mercantile Gazette and Prices Current

QUICKSILVER—ITS SOURCES OF SUPPLY.

In a recent issue we alluded to some of the lesser quicksilver mines of our State and regretted our inability to furnish more accurate information in regard to them and their capacity of production. Indeed it has ever seemed to us that a [illegible] of unnecessary mystery has shrouded the [illegible] of our mineral resources. The parties controlling the different mines guard the secret of their native wealth with the most assiduous care, as though fearful they might be despoiled of their treasure were the extent of its value known.

Beside the celebrated mine, or mines, of New Almaden, there are the New Idria, in Fresno; the Aurora, in Monterey; the Guadalupe, in Santa Clara, and now, recently discovered, the Enriquetta, also in Santa Clara County. Considering the brief period of time in which all these mines have been discovered, and the limited explorations of such portions of our State as seem to present geological characteristics most favorable to such discoveries, it may not be hazarding too much to predict that quicksilver mining in California is as yet but in its infancy, and that other mines of equal or greater richness are yet to be revealed. Some interesting particulars in regard to the Enriquetta mine, above mentioned, we find in the San Jose *Tribune* of a recent date, and here embody them:

The mine is situated twelve miles south of San Jose, in a canon of the Santa Cruz mountains, through which flows the Capitancillos creek. It is in the same range with the Guadalupe mine, and but a mile and a half lower down the canon—probably being a continuation of the same mine. It was discovered in January last, and is situated on land belonging to Mr. Laurencel, during whose temporary absence from the State last spring, operations in mining on a small scale were commenced, the result of which allowed of no doubt that the mine was sufficiently rich to justify the erection of permanent works for its development. On the return of the proprietor some two months ago, operations were commenced on a larger scale, and preparations were made for the erection of furnaces, opening roads, &c. There are fifty men employed in working the mine, and about thirty in putting up the smelting works, and other necessary structures. At present, the ores, which are said to be very rich, and easily excavated, are carried down on mules from the mouth of the mine to the flat below, a distance of a quarter of a mile. "After the middle of September next," says the *Tribune*, "the smelting operations will be commenced, after which we hope to be able to chronicle a steady and abundant flowing forth of the precious metal."

The Guadalupe mine above alluded to, has been in operation since 1856. About forty men are said to be employed, and the yield of last year was set down at 90,000 lbs.

We have no statistics in regard to either the New Idria, or the Aurora mine. The latter is said to be very rich, and the rock which contains the cinnabar apparently inexhaustible.

In referring to the New Almaden mines recently, we attempted to approximate to their capacity, by stating the annual export, previous to the present legal embarrassment, which we showed to be over two millions of pounds. It is doubtful, however, whether these exports form a just basis of calculation, since it would naturally be the policy of the proprietors to produce no greater quantity per annum than the market might require. Dr. Trask, who examined the mines in 1854, thought that the quantity then produced could be multiplied fifteen fold. The durability of these mines, however, notwithstanding their great richness, is problematical. Dr. Trask, in his geological report of the year named, says: "as the mine consists of deposits, simply, there is no certainty of its continuance beyond the surface that may be exposed; it has been supposed generally, that the ores of this mine occurred in the form of veins, but such is not the fact, and so far as I could learn from the superintendent at the mine, no well defined vein had been found since its opening."

It should be borne in mind, however, that this observation was made five years ago. The explorations since that period have been extensive, but what they have developed is not known to the outside world. It seems probable, however, that *deposits* so rich must have emanated from a primitive source not far distant.

It may not be uninteresting in this connection to throw together some statistics of quicksilver mines and mining in different parts of the world. The gold discoveries of the last ten years invest the subject with a degree of interest of which previously it was scarcely susceptible.

The quicksilver mines of Spain, particularly those of Almaden, are the oldest known to history. They are situated near the frontier of Estramadura, in the province of La Mancha. Their product was known to the Greeks and Romans, who employed it to extract the precious metals from their native ores. From these mines the Greeks are said to have imported cinnabar at least seven hundred years before the Christian era, and Pliny states that in his time 100,000 lbs. were annually obtained from this locality. The alchemists supposed mercury to be silver in a fluid state, and hence the Latin name of the mineral, *hydrargyrum*, from two Greek words meaning *water* and *silver*. The principal vein of the Almaden mines varies from fourteen to sixteen yards in thickness; is nearly one thousand feet in depth, and extends from the town of Chillon to Almadenejos, where the mine of Los Cuebas, and others less rich, but producing considerable quantities of mercury, commence. The metal is distributed in horizontal beds, is combined with argillaceous schist, principally, and yields on the average eighteen per cent. Writers formerly put their annual product down at 5,000,000 lbs., but as was shown on a recent occasion, this has declined to 2,000,000 lbs. Their product for some two centuries has been limited to the wants of Mexico and South America, which fact, together with the development of the California mines, may account for the decreased production latterly.

The mines of Spain, after having been known from remote antiquity, became the property of the religious knights of Calatrava, who had assisted in driving out the Moors, and who farmed out these deposits to the merchants of Augsberg. Since the year 1645, however, they have been a government monopoly.

The Austrian mines, those of Idria, are perhaps the next in importance. According to Phillips' Encyclopedia of Mining, they were discovered in 1497. This author states that the sulphuret of mercury is here found associated with a compact black limestone and an argillaceous schist, with which it is so intimately blended as to appear to have been formed contemporaneously with them. The ore, which is principally bituminous cinnabar, associated with native mercury, is obtained at a depth of eight hundred and fifty feet from the surface. The working is carried on by means of small galleries, as the rock is too friable to admit of larger excavations. Authors strangely differ as to the capacity of these mines. Dr. Ure says that the annual product might readily be raised to six hundred British tons, (1,344,000 lbs.) while a writer in the Encyclopedia Americana puts down their ability at six thousand quintals, (600,000 lbs.) and their actual production at 150,000 lbs. per annum. It is stated by both writers that with a view to maintaining the price of mercury, the Austrian government restricts the annual yield to one-fourth the capacity of the mines.

In the year 1803, owing to the bituminous character of the ore, a most disastrous fire occurred in these mines, which could only be extinguished by flooding them. A vast quantity of mercury was sublimed, and for many miles around, the inhabitants were seriously affected by the fumes—nervous trembling, and other diseases being the result. In some places at Idria, the native mercury is so abundantly disseminated among the ore and bituminous schist, that when the ground is first broken, it escapes in large globules, which run down and collect in considerable quantities in the bottoms of the levels.

The mines of the Palatinate, on the Rhine, although of less extent than those already referred to, are nevertheless of sufficient importance to merit the attention of the government, by which they are farmed out to private speculators. These workings, which are numerous, and situated in various geological positions, are seldom prosecuted at any very considerable depth from the surface. Among the most remarkable are those of Drey-Koenigszug, near Kussel. These are sunk to the depth of seven hundred feet, and annually yield about thirty tons of mercury. The mineral is a fine sand-stone, strongly impregnated with cinnabar.

The mines of Hungary, Bohemia, and other parts of Germany, yield collectively from thirty-five to forty tons of quicksilver per annum.

The mines of Guancavelica, in Peru, have likewise afforded a large amount of mercury, and are particularly interesting from their convenient location to the mines of the precious metals in that section of the continent. Between 1570 and 1800, it is estimated that they produced [illegible] quintals [illegible]

[illegible] China, it would seem that they did [illegible] very well. The [illegible] some twenty five years ago was [illegible] quintals per annum.

The Mexican quicksilver mines have never been wrought to any great extent, and little is known of their capacity. In 1808, Mexico imported two millions of pounds of the metal.

The mines of China are in the province of Yun-Nan. The separation of the metal is said to be effected by placing the ore in pits, or wells, previously heated by a fire of brushwood. On cooling, the quicksilver becomes condensed, and is gathered from reservoirs where it is deposited in a liquid state. It is probable, however, that the yield cannot be large, since the imports of that country from California have been very considerable. It would seem, also, that the mines of Peru are no longer equal to the home demand.

Of the 143,[illegible] flasks quicksilver exported from California from January 1st, 1850, to December [illegible], 1858, 127,761 flasks had the following destinations:

	Flasks.	lbs.
Mexico	[illegible]	[illegible]
South America	[illegible]	[illegible]
China	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	127,761	[illegible]

[illegible] the great bulk of our exports has sought quicksilver producing countries, where it has not only overcome the competition afforded by the native product, but also successfully [illegible] the monopolized article of Spain and Austria. This probably [illegible] from the [illegible] from the moderate prices at which it can be afforded.

COLLEGE OF CALIFORNIA.
COLLEGIATE SCHOOL AT OAKLAND.

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.

REV. HENRY DURANT, A.M., PRINCIPAL.
WILLIAM KIMBALL ROWELL, A. M.
FRANKLIN WARNER.
WARREN HOLT.
JOHN MANUEL PAINE.

SITE AND BUILDINGS.

The site of this School is a choice spot on the Encinal of Oakland. While its nearness to the great center of trade and motion in the State, and its position on the same Bay, renders it easy of access to visitors, it is sufficiently remote and separate to secure to the students quiet and proper seclusion.

The principal buildings are the Mansion House and the Academy Hall. The Mansion House is a three-story building, well finished, of ample dimensions, and arrangements suitable for the accommodation of such a number of resident pupils as may be desired. The Academy Hall is a fine structure, [illegible] wings, affording a common Study Hall and Recitation Rooms sufficient for one hundred and fifty pupils.

The grounds are ample, embracing an area of several acres, beautifully shaded by lofty oaks, and furnished with a gymnasium.

STUDIES.

The Studies are divided into three courses. The first, of two years, is introductory to the others. The second and third are of three years each; the one of these is preparatory to College; the other comprises the branches of a Common English Education, with extra and optional studies, adapted to special business professions and pursuits.

Boarding.

Students from abroad, unless they shall reside in the families of particular friends or other guardians, are expected to board at the Mansion House, in the family of Mr. Holt, one of the principal teachers, where they are to enjoy as far as practicable, the advantages of a home.

The price of board, room, lights, washing, evening instruction and family care, for each pupil, is $7 50 per week, payable every four weeks in advance.

Students are expected to furnish their own rooms; but if any prefer it, the Institution will provide the furniture, charging an entrance fee of $10 00. It is particularly requested, also, that articles of clothing be distinctly marked with the owner's name. Price of board is not remitted in case of absence, except for the reasons specified for remitting tuition.

TIME.—The Academic year commences on the 2d Wednesday in December, and the second, on the 2d Wednesday in June.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

No applicant for admission will be received without giving evidence of entire freedom from bad habits, or a reliable purpose to keep clear of such habits in future. No applicant shall be admitted to any degree in either of the courses, without having passed a satisfactory examination in all the previous studies.

Prices of Tuition.

In the Studies of the Introductory Course	$5 00 per month
" " " Common English Course	8 00 "
With the addition of either of Modern Languages	9 00 "
Higher Mathematics and Natural Sciences	10 00 "
Preparatory to College	9 00 "
Drawing	2 00 "

Conditions of Payment.

Payment for Tuition *is in all cases required in advance*, and it is not remitted on account of absence, unless the student is discharged, or his absence is occasioned by some providential necessity.

If payment is made in advance for a whole session, the Treasurer's receipt will be good to the holder for tuition during any five months of the same year.

The next term will commence on Wednesday, the 20th of July.

The College.

The College will be open for a Freshman Class at the commencement of the Collegiate year, in July, 1860, at which time such means of instruction will have been provided as the very best accommodation of the Class shall demand.

For admission or information, application may be made by letter, or otherwise, to Rev. Henry Durant, Principal, Oakland, Cal.

SAM'L H. WILLEY,
San Francisco, July 20, 1858. Sec. of Trustees.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
128 WASHINGTON STREET, San Francisco.

WE HAVE NOW IN STORE, AND ARE IN REGULAR receipt by every Clipper arrival, of large invoices of Goods, making, with our extensive manufactures, a larger and better assorted stock of Furniture of every description, than has ever before been offered on the Pacific coast, consisting in part of:

5,000 dozen Chairs,
400 dozen steads,
2,000 Bureaus,
1,000 Sofas,
200 cases Tables, asst'd,
30,000 lbs Hair,
50,000 lbs Moss.

PULU, Best Live Geese Feathers, Blankets, Comforters, Sheets, Pillow Slips, &c. &.

Tilden's Varnish, Mouldings, Veneers, and a general assortment of Furniture Trimmings.

Our great facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, enable us to offer our immense Stock of Goods at less prices than any other house can import them.

All orders from the country will, as formerly, receive our careful and prompt attention.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

328 Washington street, San Francisco; 49 and 51 Fourth street, between J and K, Sacramento; Hunter street, between Main and Levee, Stockton; First street, San Jose. m12 6m

THE BEST
.... AND ....
CHEAPEST PLACE
TO BUY
GOOD CLOTHING
OF ALL KINDS, IS OF
NICHOLS & RAMAGE,
AT THE
BOSTON Clothing Store,
NO. 141 WASHINGTON STREET.

They have a Large and well selected Stock of the most Fashionable and Elegant Fitting Garments, Manufactured principally by SCHAFFER & BRECKE, of New York. TOGETHER WITH Gents' Furnishing Goods Of every description: and they sell at Much Less Prices, Than any other Store in San Francisco, and their Motto is "ONE PRICE."

m13

PIONEER PAPER MILL.
Printing & Wrapping Paper
OF ALL SIZES
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.
Wholesale and Retail.
CASH PAID FOR
WOLLEN AND COTTON RAGS, PAPER,
Copper, Brass, Zinc, Lead, Glass, Rope, Bottles, Horns, Hides, Old Iron, &c., &c.
[illegible], 30 and 32 Commercial st.
S. P. TAYLOR, S. L. JAMES, } Proprietors.
mar18-6mo

SCHREIBER'S PULU DEPOT,
130 JACKSON STREET,
Next door to Hotel International, San Francisco.
DRY PULU
IS THE
Healthiest, Softest, Cheapest,
— AND —
Most Durable Material for Bedding now in use
— ALSO, —
10,000 lbs. BEST BLACK MOSS
[illegible]
JACOB SCHREIBER,
130 Jackson street.

JOHN W. TUCKER,
Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
WATCHES,
DIAMONDS,
SILVER WARE, JEWELRY,
— AND —
SILVER PLATED WARE.
QUARTZ WORK
OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,
— AT —
NO. 125 MONTGOMERY STREET,

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a WATCH MADE OF GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING, Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS, Ready for Casing.

mar17-tf JOHN W. TUCKER.

JACOB BACON. J. W. TOWNE.
TOWNE & BACON,
(Late Whitton, Towne & Co.)

PROPRIETORS OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Printing Establishment, take this occasion to inform their friends and the public, that they now possess facilities for the performance of every style of PRINTING, unsurpassed by any office in the State.

They execute, to order, in the best style, and at short notice—

Posters, Billheads, Circulars, Handbills, Stock Books, Billets, Programmes, Certificate do. Labels, Books, Bills Lading, Tickets, Pamphlets, Newspapers, Business Cards, Show Cards, Magazines, Address do. Bills Fare, Law Blanks, Blank Books,

And in fact everything that can be printed: and the principal recommendations for their work are the Low Prices at which it is done, and its Superior Style and Elegance.

They have the advantage of a POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, and two of ADAMS' PATENT POWER PRESSES for fine book and newspaper work, acknowledged throughout the United States to be the Best Presses for Good Work ever Invented.

For book work they possess large fonts of type, most of which is new, by means of which a clearness is given to the print that can never be obtained from worn-out material.

The office is also supplied with a large quantity of ENGRAVINGS, suitable for every occupation and want; which, by judicious use, render work of many kinds far more attractive to the eye and better adapted to claim public attention.

The proprietors are all PRACTICAL PRINTERS, and devote their time exclusively to their business—thus guaranteeing those who favor them with orders that their work will be well and promptly done.

Parties in the Interior wishing anything in the way of Printing or Book Binding, can send their orders by Mail or Express, which will receive prompt attention.

Address TOWNE & BACON.

PHINEAS BANNING,
Forwarding and Commission Merchant,
NEW PORT and LOS ANGELES, Los Angeles County, Cal.
— AND —
PROPRIETOR OF
The United States Mail Stage Line
BETWEEN
NEW PORT AND LOS ANGELES,
CONNECTING WITH THE
OVERLAND MAIL CO.'S STAGES,
For St. Louis, Missouri, and Memphis, Tennessee.

Passengers by this Line are conveyed on the steamer "COMET to New Port, which is 18 miles from Los Angeles.

At New Port Six Horse Concord Coaches are always in readiness to convey them to Los Angeles.

Particular attention paid to the sale of Lumber, Flour, Barley &c. &c. jan13-1yr

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.

NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for Funeral Arrangements, Coffins, of all sizes and styles. Plates and Screws, wholesale and retail.

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. sp18-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing, Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m13 tf J street, corner Fifth.

MARK YOUR LINEN!

TO BE CONVINCED THAT GEO. H. WOOD is making the best STENCIL PLATES and INDELIBLE INK for marking Clothes, Napkins, &c., call and see specimens on exhibition, No. 129 Washington street, (Tylers' Bookstore,) San Francisco.

☞ Wedding and Visiting Cards neatly engraved. [illegible]

HUCKS & LAMBERT.
Patent Anti Friction
AXLE GREASE
FACTORY NATOMA ST.
DEPOT 101 JACKSON ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.

S. J. ROBERTSON. [illegible] SAYERS.
SAYERS & ROBERTSON,
DEALERS IN
Wood, Coal, &c.
Corner of Davis and Commercial Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Long and short Wood constantly on hand. [dec16-6m]

FARNUM, MERRILL & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF
California Produce,
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SAN FRANCISCO.
[illegible] 1 year

ELLIOT & BELL,

Cor. California and Montgomery Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
TEA!
COFFEE, BUTTER, SUGARS, LARD, MOLASSES, CHEESE, CANDLES, EGGS, FISH, PORK, OIL, HAMS,
FLOUR, MEALS,
And various Farinaceous Preparations.
Spices, Seasonings, Dry Fruits, Wooden Ware, Preserved Fruits, Stone Ware, Pickles, Etc., etc., etc.

We will sell at the lowest *Market Prices*, whether *at Wholesale or Retail*, and warrant Goods to be what we represent them to be. Orders from the Country promptly filled. Goods delivered at the wharves, free of charge.

☞ Choice Fresh Butter and Eggs wanted. ☜
je3-3mo. E. & B.

FOLSOM INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION, INCORPORATED AS a High School, under the control of an independent Board of Trustees, is beautifully located in the Foot Hills at Folsom, the terminus of the S. V. Railroad, easily accessible from all parts of the State. A large brick building, three stories high, finished throughout, has been completed expressly for this enterprise. It includes the family residence of the Principal, rooms for twenty-eight boarding pupils, dining hall and large school room under the same roof. Ladies alone will lodge in the present building; male students can be accommodated in the residences of excellent families.

Thorough instruction is given in all the branches taught in the best academies in the East, and none as students are desired except those who wish to make the best improvement of the advantages here enjoyed.

Whole expenses for board, tuition, room, family superintendence, and fire wood, $160 for three months, paid monthly in advance.

Students furnish their own rooms except that stoves are provided.

No visitors are desired on the Sabbath.

For information, address the Principal at Folsom.

v. S. V. BLAKESLEE, Principal.

FRANCIS CLARK, A. P. CATLIN, A. O. DONALDSON, S. V. BLAKESLEE, E. F. HOSKINS, C. T. H. PALMER, S. BRADLEY, A. G. KINSEY, } TRUSTEES. mar18-tf

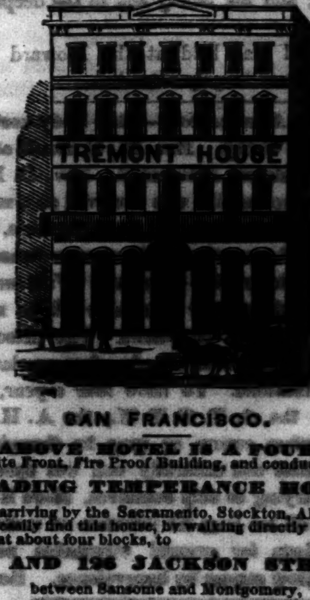
CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Arrangements for 1858.
Departure from Jackson Street Wharf.

STEAMER NEW WORLD, Captain SAMUEL SEYMOUR.
STEAMER ANTELOPE, Captain E. A POOLE
STEAMER HELEN HENSLEY, Captain E. Z. CLARKE
STEAMER J. BRAGDON, Captain E. CONKLIN
STEAMER URILDA, Captain CHARLES THORN
STEAMER CORNELIA, Captain E. CONCKLIN

One of the above Steamers will leave Jackson street Wharf every day at 4 o'clock, P. M., (Sundays excepted,) for SACRAMENTO AND STOCKTON, Connecting with the light draft Steamers for MARYSVILLE, COLUSA, and RED BLUFFS.

For further particulars inquire at the Office of the Company, corner of Jackson and Front sts.

oct7 J. WHITNEY, Jr., Pres.

TREMONT HOUSE
JACKSON STREET, BETWEEN MONTGOMERY & SANSOME STS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

THE ABOVE HOTEL IS A FOUR STORY Granite Front, Fire Proof Building, and conducted as a LEADING TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

Persons arriving by the Sacramento, Stockton, Alviso or Napa boats will easily find this house, by walking directly up the street they land at about four blocks, to 124 AND 126 JACKSON STREET, between Sansome and Montgomery, Where they will find a well arranged FIRST CLASS HOUSE with neatly furnished Single and Family Rooms, at very moderate prices.

CLINTON TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
Nos. 87 and 89 Pacific Street,

STILL CONTINUES TO GIVE BETTER BEDS AND BETter board, for the Prices charged, than any other establishment in San Francisco.

☞ Give me a call. F. E. WEYGANT.

☞ A Baggage Wagon bearing the name of the TREMONT and CLINTON HOTELS will be at each boat to convey baggage free.

feb8-ly F E WEYGANT.

HARRIS HOUSE,
PINE STREET,
Between Montgomery and Sansome streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

G. D. HAGER, ... PROPRIETOR.

This is one of the most commodious and well arranged Houses in the City, being in fine order, newly furnished and renovated throughout. Small families and single persons will find the comforts of a home at the above establishment.

Board per Week	$6 00
Board and Lodging, according to Rooms	from 8 to 10 00
Single Meals	25
Lodgings, per Night	50, 75, 1 00

HILLMAN'S TEMPERANCE HOUSE,
No. 80 and 82 Davis Street,
SAN FRANCISCO.

LOCATED near the Steamship and Steamboat Landings, renders it convenient for the traveling public. The House is well arranged for Families and single persons.

The reputation of this House is too well known to require comment.

This, the first Temperance House opened in the State of California, is still conducted on the same plan which has given it the enviable name it has so long enjoyed.

The continued support of a liberal traveling public is solicited.

A. SMITH, SUCCESSOR TO
L. HILLMAN, ... Proprietor.

No End to the Good Things
AT THE
WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

300 DOZ. [illegible] HERRING;
50 do do Pine Apples;
100 dozen cans Fresh Peaches;
100 do cases China Preserves;
100 do do Prunes.

The above luxuries are daily furnished upon the table at
ap23 1mf WHAT CHEER HOUSE.

PACIFIC FOUNDRY
— AND —
MACHINE SHOP,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
ESTABLISHED IN 1850.

THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUE TO manufacture, at the above Establishment, every description of MACHINERY, AND OF IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS, WE ARE SOLE MAKERS OF Howland's Patent Rotary Quartz Mill, Which have now been thoroughly tested in many localities, and are believed to offer many advantages over any other mill now in use. We also manufacture QUARTZ MILL MACHINERY of any other description required; SAW AND FLOUR MILL MACHINERY; STEAM ENGINES, Force Pumps, etc., etc.

Quartz Miners can be supplied at short notice with Screens of any degree of Fineness, Made from the Best Russia Iron, and in the most perfect manner. We have facilities for furnishing this article to any extent which may be required.

Orders are respectfully solicited for any of the above, or other articles in our line. It is our design to turn out the best work, for which we have facilities at least not inferior to those of any other establishment on the Pacific coast and at the most reasonable prices.

GODDARD, HANSCOM & RANKIN,
Late Goddard & Co.
San Francisco, August 7th, 1858. no4

FULTON FOUNDRY
AND
IRON WORKS.
HINCKLEY & CO.,
First street, between Market and Mission streets,
San Francisco,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Quartz Mills, Saw Mills, Steam Engines,
PUMPS, &c., &c.

All kinds of Iron Castings furnished at short notice. Every style of finishing to Iron when cast. Repairing of Machinery neatly done. Pattern making in all its various forms.

Prices Reasonable.

D. B. HINCKLEY, WM. E. WORTH, WM. A. FIELD,
no18-6m PROPRIETORS.

FIRST PREMIUM AGAIN,
BEING THE
FIFTH TIME RECEIVED
AGAINST
All Competitors!
R. H. VANCE
Corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets, San Francisco.

HAVING AGAIN RECEIVED THE FIRST PREMIUM awarded at the State Fair for the best Ambrotypes, Photographs, and Daguerreotypes—also, at the Fair of the Mechanics Institute, in this city—I would say to my patrons that I am now producing better work than ever, at much reduced prices, to conform to the times.

Having reduced my prices more than TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT., no one need hereafter go to second-rate establishments on account of price.

It has been acknowledged by all that during the past five years, I have far excelled all other Artists in California in the perfection of my pictures, and there are thousands who claim that they are unsurpassed in the world.

Being the owner of JAMES A. CUTTING'S PATENT RIGHT for atmospherically sealing Ambrotypes, I shall continue to give my patrons the GENUINE PATENT AMBROTYPES at the reduced prices. And I would take this method of warning the public against pictures taken at other rooms, called "Ambrotypes," but which are taken upon the cheapest quality of glass, and put up UNSEALED—thus rendering them liable to be destroyed by change of climate, dampness and other accidents to which all the old style Daguerreotypes are liable. All the Ambrotypes taken by me are upon thick Plate Glass, Atmospherically Sealed, and will stand forever.

You have but to ask yourselves the single question—Which will last the longest, a picture firmly sealed between two glasses, or one exposed to air and dampness? All know that on a picture not sealed, dampness will collect in the space between the two glasses, and passing on to the picture will spot it, and in time wholly destroy it; while on the sealed picture, no dampness can collect, as there is no space between the two glasses.

Plain Photographs, of the size of the largest Daguerreotype, only $3 each, if five are taken. Who will not give a large frame picture to a friend, when it can be obtained for only $3? We guarantee as good a plain Photograph, if not better, than can be obtained in the United States; and a hundred per cent. better than those taken by any Artist on the Pacific Coast.

Very large size Photographic Views for only $5 each, if three are taken. Think of the pleasure it would give friends at home to receive a correct picture of the place where you reside! Improve this fine weather while it lasts, and send in your orders.

I have arranged my business, so that hereafter I shall be at my rooms, at all times, to attend personally to my patrons; and with the assistance of my operators who have been with me for years, and of the other advantages of my establishment, I can safely guarantee that all who favor me with a call will receive the best of work with dispatch, as I have Four Operating Rooms, and five distinct Lights, which enables me to suit the Light to the various styles of features, by which PERFECT LIKENESSES of all may be obtained, and without detention to my numerous customers, having four times the capacity of any other room in the State.

Remember the Place,
march 15-3m. R. H. VANCE, cor. Montgomery and Sacramento sts.

Langton's Pioneer Express.
CONNECTING AT MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA WITH
RELIABLE EXPRESSES
To all Parts of California, the Atlantic States and Europe.

WE WILL DISPATCH DAILY EXPRESSES FROM the following places:

	In Sierra County,	
Downieville,	Goodyear's Bar,	Monte Christo,
Forest City,	Scale's Diggings,	Poker Flat,
Smith's Flat,	Brandy City,	Cox's Bar,
Minnesota,	Morrison's,	Nebraska City,
Chips' Flat,	Craig's Flat,	Native Ame'n Hill,
Eureka,	Independence Hill,	
	In Yuba County,	
Park's Bar,	Greenville,	Galena Hill,
Ousley's Bar,	Oregon House,	Young's Gold Hill,
Rose's Bar,	Foster's Bar,	Slate Range,
Long's Bar,	Camptonville,	Indian Valley,
Timbuctoo,	Railroad Hill,	
	In Nevada County,	
Washington,	Cherokee,	Moore's Flat,
Alpha,	San Juan,	(or Clinton.)
Montezuma,	Humbug City,	Woolsey's Flat,
Little York,	French Corral,	Orleans Flat,
Red Dog,	Sweetland's,	Eureka South,
Snow Point,		

MARYSVILLE AND NEVADA.

☞ TREASURE, PACKAGES and LETTERS transmitted to and from the above points with unrivaled dispatch and security.

☞ GOLD DUST and COIN forwarded to all parts of the United States and Europe, insured or uninsured, at as low rates as can be done by any house with security.

Our Treasure Express will always be accompanied by faithful Messengers.

☞ NOTES, DRAFTS, BILL, &c., collected or negotiated, and all orders attended to promptly.

☞ PURCHASES of every description made. Forwarding of Merchandise and Commissions of every nature, attended to intelligently and with promptitude.

je 17 LANGTON & CO., Proprietors.

SAMUEL PILLSBURY,
DEALER IN
BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS,
HAMS, BACON, LARD,
Apples, Cranberries,
And all other kinds of Fruits in their season.
No. 48 Washington Market, San Francisco.

Hotels, Restaurants and Families supplied at lowest market rates. Articles [illegible] jan12

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,
BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER;
123 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; [illegible]

☞ I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a Bindery, making it the most complete Bindery in the State.

May [illegible]

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S
STEAM BOILER WORKS
The only Exclusive Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.
Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK, OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality, and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞ Old Stand—Corner of Beale and Market sts., San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY. [illegible] J. N. RISDON.

ON THE WEDNESDAY OF DECEMBER the Rev. R. and Mrs. S. F. McCulloch will open a Private Boarding School, at their residence two miles from Chinese Camp, Tuolumne county, where a few families will be taken into their family and provided with a Home. For further particulars address the undersigned at Chinese Camp. Expense per term of five months, (including tuition, board, fuel and lights,) One Hundred Dollars.

[illegible] ROB'T McCULLOCH.